INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 77— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

WHEN IS A LATHI CHARGE A LIGHT LATHI CHARGE?

MEANING OF "LATHI CHARGE DEPENDS UPON CONTEXT

Crerar Expounds Government's Ideas Of Chivalry For Women Satyagrahis

ALL AMENDMENTS TO DETENUS BILL DEFEATED IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

Meeting after the Easter recess, the Assembly was faced with a heavy agenda. The lobbies were full of expressions of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar.

At the question time, the Foreign Secretary regretted his inability to make any announcement on the subject of the future status of the Berars.

Mr. Bajpai stated in ansker to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh that there was nothing in the Tanganiyika Trades Licensing Ordinance to show that monopolies would be created in favour of non-Indians. The Governor is reported to have given an assurance that the law would be applied with absolute impartiality. As regards the Ordinance recently passed making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax in Tanganyika, Mr. Bajpai said that it repealed the non-Native Education Tax Ordinance of 1929, the proceeds from which were utilised for educational expenditure. The Government of India were already in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject.

WHAT LIGHT LATHI CHARGE MEANS.

Mr. J. K. Munshi asked for an explanation of the distinction between a light lathi charge and a heavy lathi charge.

Sir James Crerar replied that it depended on the context in which these phrases were used. Reference might be to the measures of force it was necessary to use or the kind of lathis used. The Government of India had not issued any instructions to the Local Governments as to the kind of lathis to be used in dispersing crowds. This was entirely within the competence of the Local Governments.

HOME MEMBER PROTESTS.

Amidst cheers, the Home Member protested against Mr. Munshi's suggestion that it was either the policy or the practice of the Government of India or the local Governments to subject women to lathi charges. "In the dispersal of unlawful assemblies, care is taken where this is possible to separate women before a dispersal is made, and it is always a matter of regret when women are injured as a result of the dispersal." Sir James added that Mr. Munshi would better serve his purpose, if he used his influence against the participation of women in unlawful assemblies, instead of making charges by innuendo which were totally unfounded. (Applause.)

Sir James Crerar further answering Mr. Munshi stated that 1481 women were convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement up to the end of February.

General Megaw and Mr. N. R. Pillai were sworn in.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

A feeling reference was then made to the death of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar from all sides of the House, and the Chair promised to communicate to the relatives of the deceased the sorrow and sympathy of the House.

Sir George Rainy made a statement that though as a result of the Assembly's wishes and concensus of opinion Government had decided to ratify Geneva Draft Conventions relating to the protection of employees loading and unloading ships and to introduce necessary legislation this had now been postponed in view of the intimation from Geneva that as a result of representation from some Governments amendments of Conventions were to be considered at the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference.

DISCUSSION ON DETENUS BILL

The House then resumed discussion on Mr. Patil's amendment to omit Clause 4 of the Detenus Bill.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai supporting said that Clause 4 curtailed the powers of the High Court. The curtailment of the liberty of a subject is a thing to which the House would never agree. They were not asking the Government to change the procedure under the harsh and severe Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, but merely pleaded in the name of justice and fairplay not to leave the High Court at the mercy of the Executive by doing away with the only right of protection to an aggrieved person under the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. R. S. Sarma failed to see any useful purpose by the lengthy legal arguments of the Opposition members.

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS

Mr. De Souza felt that there was a legal anomaly in that the detenus under the Bengal Act could not re-open their case under the Writ of Habeas Corpus, whereas in the High Courts of Bombay and Madras, this right was preserved to accused persons. In the absence of a Supreme Court, Government would facilitate unanimity of decisions between the three premier High Courts in India, if this right was permitted in Calcutta also. Government would be aiding moral support to their policy of repression, if they provided proper safeguards against this apprehension.

Mr. C. C. Biswas said that the legal aspect could not be easily dissociated from the political aspect. What the House had to consider was: What would be the effect of enacting the clause under discussion? He did not think that any risk would be run by placing evidence before High Courts in cases where detention proceedings were challenged. If Government persisted in enacting the clause, the result would be undesirable. He asked whether it was right on the part of the Government to disregard all opposition, even when it was reasonable.

LAW MEMBER RETORTS

Sir B. Li Mitter said that it was apparent that the object of the bill was to substitute executive judgment for judicial judgment, owing to the compelling necessity of the situation. The Bengal Council had by an overwhelming vote passed the legislation, but it could not limit the powers of the High Courts. Was this House going to deny to Bengal the assistance it wanted temporarily to crush the terrorist movement?

Mr. S. C. Mitra: This is not the way to crush the terrorists.

Sir B. L. Mitter: We think this is one of the methods, but my point is that the House, if it did not like the principle of the legislation, it could have thrown out the Bill, when there was the motion for the Select Committee, but then it accepted the principle.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said he could not say whether the Terrorist movement existed or not, but when the Executive wanted power to crush it, the Assembly should assist the Executive.

CHALLENGE TO HOME MEMBER

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that every well-managed administration depended on the due balance of powers between the Legislature, Judiciary and the Executive. Gov-

(Continued on page 7.)

TOWARDS PEACE IN FAR EAST

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Shanghai.—Agreement for complete cessation of hostilities has been reached according to a Japanese communique. The point to which Japanese forces will withdraw and the time limit for evacuation are still unsettled. The conference meets again on March 31. —Reuter.

PRODUCE DEALERS AS WITNESSES

Pickets Challenge Prosecution

AHMEDABAD LADIES JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 29.

Three women pickets who proceeded to the residence of foreign cloth dealers and sat there till they gave pledges not to deal in foreign cloth, were tried to-day under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment and section 5 of the Ordinance No. 4 and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, the accused having caused molestation to delaers.

They said that they preached only swadeshi. They asked the prosecution to produce the dealers as witnesses. The prosecution replied that the dealers were unwilling to give evidence for fear of being boycotted, but they had repudiated their pledges not to deal in foreign cloth.—A. P.

NEW ORDINANCE

Easter Gift For Bengal

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

Ordinance 8 of 1932 has been issued supplementing the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931 and the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932. The following is the text of Clause 2 which is the only operative clause:—

(1) The Appellate Jurisdiction of a Special Tribunal under Section 33 of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931 shall, where the sentence is passed by a Special Magistrate in the Presidency town of Calcutta, be exercised by the High Court.

(2) The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions under Sections 39 and 45 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932 shall, where the sentence is passed by a Special Criminal Court in a Presidency town, be exercised by the High Court.

JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT

(3) The Appellate Jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by Sub-Section (1) shall be deemed to have been conferred on the date of the promulgation of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931, and the Appellate Jurisdiction conferred by Sub-Section (2) shall be deemed to have been conferred on the date of the promulgation of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1932, and the High Court may in any particular case pass any order restoring or admitting an appeal, which it may think just, in order to carry out the purposes of this Section.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG CASE PROSECUTER STABBED

Nephew Assailant Arrested

CILCUTTA, March 29.

Rai Bahadur Kaminikumar Das, Public Prosecutor in the Chittagong Political Murder Case and member of the Bengal Legislative Council, was stabbed in his Calcutta house yesterday by his nephew who has been taken into custody.

The wound is not serious.

It is reported that the Rai Bahadur was writing a letter of introduction at the request of the youth who was looking for a job in Chittagong Municipality when the latter stabbed his uncle and escaped. The Rai Bahadur, however, informed the police at once and his assailant was arrested in Bhawanipore.—A.P.

USE OF FORCE AGAINST PICKETS

Hoare-Millar Correspondence

ORDERS TO POLICE NOT TO OVERSTEP LAW

LONDON, Mar. 18.
(BY AIR MAIL)

The following correspondence passed between Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, and Sir James Duncan Millar, K.C., M.P., over the arrest of Dr. Forrester Paton in Madras in January last:—

HOARE'S LETTER TO MILLAR.

India Office, Whitehall,
8th March, 1932

Dear Duncan Millar,

I am now able to confirm in writing the substance of our last conversation in connection with the arrest of Dr. Forrester Paton. As soon as you brought the case to my notice, I made the fullest possible enquiries with the result that I can now send you an answer to the two points that you particularly raised.

In the first place, you stated that Dr. Forrester Paton had been wrongly arrested and maltreated by the police in Madras. In the second place, you told me that whilst you were naturally interested in Dr. Paton's case, you were even more interested in the general question of the way in which the emergency powers were being used by subordinates and that you were particularly anxious to be assured that every possible step would be taken to prevent the abuse or the excessive use of emergency powers in the future.

MISTAKE WAS MADE.

I hope that I am now able to satisfy you upon both these points. As to Dr. Paton's case, I said in the House of Commons that, if it was found that a mistake had been made, I should at once admit the mistake. After a most careful enquiry by the Madras Government, it is now established that a mistake was made. It should be stated in fairness to the police that their suspicion of Dr. Paton arose out of a genuine misunderstanding and that Dr. Paton's actions, though they were quite innocent in intention, contributed to it. You will remember, for instance, that, by his own statement published in the press, he shows that he returned immediately to the area of disturbance, after he had left it at the request of the police. But in any case, I admise that a mistake was made, and I expressed my sincere regret for it and for the treatment of Dr. Paton which followed it.

USE OF FORCE.

On the general aspect of the question, the policy of the Madras Government is fully in accord with the Government of India's instructions to local Governments, extracts from which were read out in the House on the 29th February. Their instructions in regard to picketing are that pickeers should be dispersed by force, only when they form members of an unlawful assembly. Definite orders have been issued that isolated picketers do not by themselves constitute an unlawful assembly and cannot be dispersed by force.

ORDERS TO POLICE.

It has been impressed upon magistrates and the police that the law should not be overstepped in any respect, and that excessive force should not be used. District Magistrates have orders to hold a magisterial enquiry in all cases in which serious injury is caused and to investigate other incidents which attract public attention. For example, an inquiry is being held into an alleged case of excessive beating in Madras on the 25th February and if this allegation is borne out by facts disclosed at the enquiry, disciplinary action will be taken. This shows that the Madras Government are carrying out their intention that subordinate police shall not exceed their legal powers and shall exercise them with moderation.

May I add in conclusion how grateful I am to you for the helpful manner in which you have brought this case to my attention. I cannot help thinking that your action in this matter will strengthen the hands of the Government of India and the provincial Governments in preventing the possible abuse of exceptional powers in a time of political excitement.

Yours sincerely,
SAMUEL HOARE.

MILLAR'S REPLY.

House of Commons
10th March.

Dear Sir Samuel Hoare,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 8th instant in which you express your sincere regret for the mistake which was made in Dr. Forrester Paton's case, and for the treatment to which he was subjected. I am glad the Government have now clearly established Dr. Forrester Paton's innocence in regard to the charges made against him, and have taken the necessary steps to prevent the use of excessive force in future and to secure the strict observance of the law by the police. I also note that disciplinary action will be taken in all cases where it is shown that the police have exceeded their legal powers.

REMOVAL OF BITTERNESS.

I share with you the hope that the outcome of the inquiry into Dr. Forrester Paton's case may be to strengthen the hands of Government in preventing the abuse of the present exceptional powers in these times of political excitement in India. I feel certain that it is Dr. Forrester Paton's sincere desire that his unfortunate experience may lead to the removal of any causes of bitterness and misunderstanding and to the development of the spirit of reconciliation and good-will amongst all classes in India.

I would like to acknowledge the great courtesy which you have shown me at our interviews, and the spirit which has animated you throughout in seeking to do justice in the matter and to remove any future causes of grievance.

Yours sincerely,
J. DUNCAN MILLAR.

MR. DE VALERA MAKES A TALKIE.

Mr. De Valera, the new President of the "Irish Free State, speak recently into the microphone after introducing the members of his cabinet to the world by the same medium.

"NO NORMAL TRADE UNTIL OTHER CONDITIONS BECOME NORMAL"

Pandemonium At Cotton Brokers' Meeting

Business In Broach July-August Delivery To Commence On April 4.

Pandemonium and confusion prevailed in the Cotton Brokers' Association meeting which was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Jhaveri Bazaar.

The meeting was originally called to decide the question of cotton deadlock which has been the topic of the day in the commercial circles for the past few days.

MAIN ISSUE SIDE-TRACKED.

Contrary to the expectations, however, the meeting was convened as the annual general meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association while the question, a issue was side-tracked.

A large number of cotton brokers were against Mr. Durgadut Savalka and when he came to the hall he was greeted with shouts of "Boycott Durgadut."

BANGLES FOR SAVALKA

When the annual meeting was in progress a packet was placed on the table of the Chairman, Mr. Amritlal Khokhani, addressed to Mr. Savalka which being opened a pair of bangles for presentation to Mr. Savalka were found. Strange to say however that when the election of President for the ensuing year was proposed, Mr. Durgadut Savalka was elected by a large majority. The meeting then elected members of the managing committee and adjourned leaving the matter of opening of the market to the new managing committee.

BUSINESS FROM APRIL 4.

Cotton Brokers met again at 5-30 in the evening and it was resolved to commence business in Broach July-August delivery from April 4.

BUSINESS FOR THREE DAYS IN THE WEEK.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Cotton Brokers Association:—

With reference to the resolution of the 19th January 1932 this Association is of opinion that the state of affairs has not improved since the month of January 1932. This Association, therefore, considers it desirable in the interests of the trade that the policy hitherto persued by this Association should as far as possible be maintained.

This Association is further of the view that having regard to commodity prices and in the interests of the agriculturists producers, dealings in cotton for July-August Vaida should be permitted and in order to facilatate the marketing of the crop, business should be carried on for three days in the week.

NORMAL TRADE NOT POSSIBLE.

This Association is further of opinion that normal trade will not and cannot be restored until the other conditions become equally normal.

This Association also reaffirms the resolutions passed in the General Meeting of the Association held on the 11th January 1932.

This Association resolves that the Managing Committee is hereby invested with plenary powers to take such action in the interests of the trade as they may think proper in all altered conditions and emergencies.

Death Of Mr. K. V. R. Iyengar

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

The death occurred at 10 to-night, at the age of 56, of Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, an elected member of the Council of State from Southern India. He had been connected with the Central Legislature for about 15 years since the day of the Minto-Morley reforms.

IRELAND'S REPLY TO BRITISH CABINET

Will Be Dispatched To London To-day

DE VALERA TO STAND BY NATION'S WILL

LONDON, March 23.

A further stage in the Irish imbroglio is marked by the news from Dublin that President De Valera has drafted his reply to the British Government which will be submitted for the approval of the Free State Cabinet to-morrow and sent to London by a special courier, possibly on Wednesday night.

The draft has been made after consultation with legal advisers including Mr. Gavan Duffy K. C. who is one of the Irish signatories to the treaty.

NO BREACH OF TREATY.

It is understood that Mr. De Valera has reached the definite opinion that the abolition of the oath of allegiance will not be a breach of the treaty and he is equally convinced that the question of land annuities is outside the terms of the Treaty. His reply will maintain that the view expresses the will of the Nation at the recent election and the retention of the oath of allegiance is indefensible and is a matter purely for Irish people to decide.

NO COMPROMISE.

It is said that there will be no likelihood of Mr. De Valera consenting to any compromise on this particular point. It is almost certain that he will not go to London. Meanwhile his position is unenviable as his security largely depends on pleasing the Irish Republican Army and the question is how long he will be able to withstand the pressure of that body.—Reuter.

WIDE SUPPORT FOR DE VALERA

Threat To Refer Dispute To Hague Tribunal

The London correspondent of "Liberty" cables under March 25:

De Valera has, according to Dublin wires, struck a bargain with the extreme Republican elements who, it is understood will loyally co-operate with the new Government and carry out all the changes constitutionally once De Valera abolishes the Oath of Allegiance.

This change in the internal situation has enormously strengthened De Valera's hold on the country.

Not merely his own supporters but a good many Free Staters will be behind him in his policy and Cosgrave partymen are unlikely to take a fighting line.

In the meantime the British Cabinet, though apparently concerned by the document embodying De Valera's intention handed over by the Free State Commissioner in London, is unlikely to do anything beyond threat of reprisals intimating that Free State will be outside the scope of preference of customs barrier.

Difficulties in this connection consist in the fact such a step will hit Ulster as much as the Free State for through Ulster is carried a good bit of actual trade with the Free State.

De Valera has, I understand, made it known that he will embarass the British Cabinet by referring the dispute to the Hague Tribunal if the British Cabinet makes trouble but such a contingency is very unlikely.

The British Cabinet is more concerned about land annuities than the Oath.

POLITICIANS IN DUEL

One Wounded In The Face

BUNEOS AIRES, March 29.

A duel took place near Cordoba between Mr. Abalos, ex-Minister of Public Works during President Irigoyen's Government, and Doctor Enrique Martinez, a former Vice-President of the Republic. The latter received wounds in the face. The affair originated in an account published by Dr. Martinez of the circumstances in which he resigned in the autumn of 1930. As a sequel Mr. Abalos sent his seconds to Dr. Martinez.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word, Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Year	...Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months ...	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months ...	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month ...	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A Hindu as ASSISTANT MANAGER, well up in Commercial Correspondence. Apply immediately K. R. SOVRI & SONS, Sovri Building, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi.
A R 6921

WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS for each district of Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- p. m. for selling shares of the MIDNAPORE GROUNDNUT FARMS, LTD., 51C., Hidaram Banerjee Lane, Calcutta. Apply for particulars.
A R 6904

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY DOCTOR for a charitable hospital for women and children at Wadhwan Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 150-200 according to qualifications and experience. Apply personally DR. S. B. TRIVEDI, Poly Clinic, New Queen's Road, between 5 and 7 p.m.
A R 6898

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT AHMEDABAD—Experienced MIEHLE PRESSMAN. Apply Box No. 1446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6899

WANTED—DISTRICT ORGANISERS to widely popularize Indian Tea. Consolidated salary Rs. 100—225 and Depot Salesman on special terms. Indian Tea Sale Syndicate, Coimbatore.
A R 6797

WANTED—CANVASSERS, experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Inks. Refer to DOLAT RAM KASHIRAM & CO., Thakurdwar Road, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.
A 4561

WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 250/- to 350/- to organise agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—MEDICAL OFFICER for Anand Municipal Dispensary. Pay from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 80/-. Apply to the PRESIDENT, ANAND MUNICIPALITY, stating pay, experience and testimonials before 2nd April, 1932.
A 4608

WANTED—ORGANISERS and DISTRICT AGENTS (whole or spare time workers) on fixed allowances, commission and bonuses for Bombay Presidency. Free Training given, previous experience not essential. Great possibilities for influential and energetic workers. Apply. The SECRETARY ANGEL'S INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., P. O. Box 119, Delhi
A 4446

Situations Vacant.

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Shift Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Assistant Yard Foremen, Loco-Inspectors, Mono-type machine Operators and Telegraphists. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 6920

Situations Wanted

OIL and SOAP EXPERT, years of University and practical training in Europe and America 12 years' experience in Indian big concerns. Seeks JOB or CONSULTATION WORKS. Apply Box No. 1448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6917

Medical.

MIND YOUR EYE AND EAR—CATARACT? No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Deafness, whether partial or total. No matter if complicated with head-noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply with detailed descriptions to: KAVIRAJ, 51, BEADON ROW, CALCUTTA.
M R 6918A

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of Belgaumwalla's Bungalow (Dina Villa), 4 big rooms, with verandahs on both sides, kitchen, electric lights, nice compound. Quite close to bazaar and station. For rent and inspection inquire there.
C

TO LET—For HINDUS. Third floor four room independent BLOCK in PANDITALAYA, Lamington Road and DOUBLE ROOMS in PANDIT BUILDING, Powalla Lane, Charni Road. Apply on spot mornings or PANDIT, Setalwad Road. Phone 42860.
C R 6892

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Matheran, Lonavla and Deolali. Also a very large bungalow (unfurnished) at Matunga. Apply, EXECUTORS of Mr. P. G. Singhanee, 40/42, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 6922

TO LET—Airy decent ROOM with separate entrance. Apply or see Dr. SOONAWALLA, Charni Road Junction.
C R 6915

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS on reliable terms for our Congress Certified Swadeshi Piecegoods made on Hand-looms. Apply to THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut.
A R 6894

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WONDERFUL pocket size INVENTION PRINTS designs and borders on sarries blouses and everything printable. Most useful for Cotton Mills in printing headings. Price Rs. 10 The CENTRAL TRADING CO., 81, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, Bombay. Agents Canvassors also apply
N R 6889

Trade Announcement.

STEVEDORING TENDERS. are invited for discharging and lighterage of cargo from a steamer outside Bombay. Those interested must see personally CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE & CO., Kazi Sayed Street, Khand Bazar Bombay 3.
T R 6916

For Sale.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

READY FOR SALE

Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.

Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

Books and Stamps

RAYS from the Rose Cross American Monthly of Mystic Light devoted to philosophy, occultism, mystic masonry, astrology and healing Sub. Dol. 2-35 per year Literature sent free. Write Mrs. MAX, Hindel Editor, Drawer 10, Oceanside, CALIFORNIA
L R 6914

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE. B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WE

FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE TAUGHT. Direct Method. Able to converse in French within six months. Apply to ADVOCATE SHAH, 429, Moti Chowk, Poona City.
E R 6919

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch. Per insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
PATIALA.

NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED TO FIT ELECTRIC LIGHT in Bungalows and Barracks of Patiala State Forces. Plans showing requirements of individual units can be seen in these Headquarters on working days.

Contractors and firms willing to take the work are requested to send in their quotations by the 18th May, 1932, at the latest.

COLONEL ON THE STAFF,
Quarter Master General,
PATIALA.
4609

NOTICE.

WANTED AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Hinganghat and Wardha. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle". P. O. Box No. 322. Bombay 1.

PROPERTY OWNERS.

INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY.

Easy purchase terms for electrical installations for lights, fans and heating.

Spread the expense over five years.

Details from:

B E S T.,
Electric House.
Fort, Bombay.
4559

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARGUN MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby INFORMED of her arrival here on 26th March, 1932, from Japan, via ports en-route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a list of Councillors coming into office on the 1st April, 1932.

2. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1932-33.

3. Appointment of twelve members of the Standing Committee.

4. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Requesting that steps may be taken to appoint the Schools Committee as required by Section 39 (1-A) of the Municipal Act; (b) and (c) Appointment of twelve Councillor members and four non-Councillor members of the Committee.

5. Appointment of a Representative of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee.

6. Interpellations under Section 66-A of the Municipal Act.

7-11. Letters from or on benalf of retired Municipal labour staff or their heirs—Applying for gratuities, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

12. Letter from Mr. Mangalbhai Hirachand Zaveri—Requesting that the objection regarding the location of Municipal Schools in buildings having liquor shops be waived in the case of his building at Tardeo and that a Municipal School be again located therein.

13-15. Letters from (13) the Chairman of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital; and (14-15) the Joint Honorary Secretaries (14) of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and (15) of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Thanking the Corporation for their grants.

16. Letter from the Treasurer, Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital—Forwarding latest annual report together with the audited accounts of the Hospital.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

17. Regarding the question of the revision of the scales of pay of appointments in Municipal service corresponding to the Subordinate and Provincial Services of Government.

18. Regarding matters connected with the acquisition of land for the proposed Slaughter House at Deonar.

19. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

20. (a) Constitution of Special Committees appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. M.N. Talpade—For appointing a Selection Committee to recommend the names of Councillors who should be appointed to the respective Special Committees.

21. Reconstitution of Consultative Committees of the Corporation appointed under Section 38 of the Municipal Act.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

22. Forwarding a record of attendance of members at meetings of the Schools Committee and its Sub-Committees.

23. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in 'F' and 'G' Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

24. Forwarding lists of breeding places of anopheline stephensi, the malaria carrier mosquitoes, detected in February, 1932.

25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

26-28. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or from the heirs of deceased Municipal servants.

29. Forwarding a half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

30. Reporting that he has agreed to count the period of the conveyance and lease of set-back land of a property at Vithalwadi owned by Mr. Liladhar Madanji from the date of the execution of the document.

31. Requesting sanction to certain concessions being allowed to the Trustees of the Dadar Sarvajanik Vachanalaya in connection with the payments due in respect of a plot of Municipal land sold to them.

32-34. Letters from (32) Prof. Parvati (33) Mr. [illegible] and (34) Mr. Haji Ahmadmohed Jalaluddin—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

35. (a) Regarding the appointment of Delegates to the International Congress of Local Authorities and (b) Letter from Prof. S.R. Davar—Offering to represent the Corporation at the Congress.

36. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.

37. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

38. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation of the Standing Committee and of other Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March, 1932.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

39. Regarding the circumstances under which sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained for the serving of notices, under Section 305 of the Municipal Act, on the owners of houses in Dhuswadi (Thakurdwar) and other lanes, etc

40. Regarding inadequacy of the 12 feet foot-bridge at Dadar and advisability of constructing an additional foot-bridge thereat, etc.

41. Regarding the question of the renewal of a license for a copper-smithy at No. 33, Stable Street.

42. Regarding the inspection made by certain members of the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Dispensaries in the City.

43. Regarding the question of the amendment of Bye-law No. 7-(4) of the Schools Committee's Bye-laws so as to remove the disability of persons not residing in a particular Ward for being appointed as members on the Local Committee of that Ward.

44. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.

45. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

46. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For amending Rule 13 of the Special Committees Rules so as to admit of the operation of its provisions being suspended in very urgent cases.

47. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For installing loud-speakers in the Corporation Hall.

48. From Dr. M.N. Balsara, seconded by Dr. Sorab P. Mehta—For appointing a Committee to suggest names of Councillors to be appointed as Corporation's Representatives on the Managing Bodies of Institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Corporation.

49. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For authorizing the Municipal Secretary to address reminders to Government for expediting legislation giving effect to Corporation's proposals for amendment of the Municipal Act.

50. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, seconded by Mr. L.R. Tairsee—For obtaining a full report from the Commissioner as to the condition of the Hindu Burning grounds at Queen's Road and Walkeshwar and suggestions for ameliorating the same.

51. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For requesting the Police Commissioner to provide cross lines on some of the principal and busy roads of Bombay, so as to facilitate the crossing of roads by pedestrians, etc.

52. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to have the benches on the Chowpatty Sea-Face repaired and also to replace the missing ones.

53. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that it is highly improper for Councillors to submit offers to or negotiate with the Executive on behalf of Municipal tenderers or contractors.

54. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—for appointing a Committee to report as to the desirability of closing the Children's Ward at the K.E.M. Hospital, etc.

A.V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation
Office,
Bombay, 29th March, 1932.
4612.

Public Notices

S. S. KAGA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 29th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 6. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BHAGIRATH SPG. WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

The BHAGIRATH SPG. WVG. & MFG. CO., LTD. Petitioners.

With reference to the Notice, appearing in the issue of this Paper of the 25th March, 1932, the date of hearing of the Petition of the abovenamed Company is Monday, the 11th April, 1932 and not Sunday, the 11th April 1932.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4598.

IN THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF'S COURT, CANNANORE.

O. S. 39 of 1932.

The CANNANORE BANK LTD. ... Plaintiff.

Messrs. M. KANJI & CO., Karachi, ... 1st Defendant.

The plaintiff has instituted a suit against the above defendant and five others, for Rs. 900 and the suit stands posted to 15-4-1932. If the 1st defendant is absent that day the suit will be decreed ex-parte

(Sd.) P. MADHAVAN, B.A.,B.L.,
Plaintiff's Vakil.
24-3-1932.
4615.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 323 of 1932.

GOVINDJI RUTTONSEY MULJI, ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) THE STATE OF JODHPUR, (2) HUSSEIN SULEMAN MITHA ... Defendants.

To
Mr. HUSSEIN SULEMAN MITHA,
2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been adjourned to the 13th day of April 1932

Dated this 29th day of March, 1932.

KANGA & CO.
1st Defendant's Attorneys

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD, DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ALMYRAHS' DRESSING TABLES, SHOW CASES, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 3rd April next at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Rafiya Manzil, ground floor, Wodehouse Road, opp. Wodehouse Church very valuable handsome household furniture such as dining table, large mirror, back sideboards, chairs, dinner waggons, centre tables, chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, show cases, iron bedsteads, writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, hat stands, carpets, dressing chests of drawers, glass, crockery and plated ware, etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

D. MISTRY & CO.'S SALE.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers,
62, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele. No. 22301.

A good opportunity to the Buyers and Investors in Jewellery, etc., for purchasing very Valuable Jewellery, etc.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell Jewellery, etc., by public auction at their above mentioned Auction Room on Friday the 1st April, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

D. MISTRY & CO.
Bombay, 30th March, 1932.

MISTRY & Co.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Gordon House, Apollo Bunder. Of very valuable household furniture, very rich large magnificent landscape oil paintings by Arthur Bedford, Persian carpets, filter, Chesterfield suites, glass and crockeryware, etc., on view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Harjan, and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

DON'T MISS
THIS WEEK.
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S
FULL TALKIE
GULBAKAVALI
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
SHOWS: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closir prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tele: "VANUSET."

RUPEES FIVE

A YEAR'S INVESTMENT TO

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Will bring you month after month twelve consecutive Numbers of the "Review" and will also enable you to get the following books at special concession prices:

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
RAM MOHUN ROY.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
LORD SINHA.
SIR D. E. WACHA.
ANNIE BESANT.
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
SIR W. WEDDERBURN.
M. MOHAN MALAVIYA.
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. (Three). To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8 each.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
Indian Judges. Sketches of 20 famous Judges. Rs. 3. To Subs of "I. R". Rs. 2-8.

FAMOUS PARSIS. Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "I. R" Rs. 2-8.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS. Sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Reformers, etc., Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS. Biographical sketches of famous Indian Christians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS. Sketches with an account of their Researches. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R. Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN STATESMEN. Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

HINDUISM. By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION. By Amvika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. By Babu Govinda Das, Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8

THE MISSION OF OUR MASTER. By Disciples of Ramkrishna Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

These 20 books which are sold to the public for Rs. 60 are given away for Rs. 50 only to subscribers of the "Indian Review". By becoming a subscriber to the "Review", you have thus a clear saving of Rs. Ten.

Enrol yourself as a subscriber to the "Review". Subscriptions can commence from any month. Send an M. O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 (Indian). 12 sh. (Foreign). 3 dollars U.S.A. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS

DISARM—OR PAY

Straight U. S. Question To Europe

MESSAGE MELLON IS BRINGING

In any circumstances the coming of Mr. Andrew Mellon to London as the American Ambassador would be an event of importance. Mr. Mellon, who celebrates his seventy-seventh birthday on the 24th of this month, is perhaps the most influential of living Americans, and his selection for the post is a significant gesture.

The significance lies in two facts. For ten years Mr. Mellon has been Secretary to the Treasury at Washington—a sort of permanent Chancellor of the Exchequer. He, therefore, brings to the task of diplomacy an unrivalled intimacy with the problems of finance that lie at the root of the world's disorders, writes Mr. A.G. Gardiner in "John Bull."

In the second place, as his remarkable statement last December showed, he has a most enlightened view on the subject of war debts and a generous appreciation of the excessive burdens Britain has carried since the war and of our honourable fulfilment of our obligations.

The presence of so instructed and wise a statesman at the American Embassy would be gratifying in any circumstances. In the present crisis it is a fact of supreme moment. Nothing is more important at this time of world disintegration than a close and cordial co-operation of the English-speaking peoples. Together, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States occupy a third of the world's surface, contain something like half of its inhabitants and control more than half of its realised and potential wealth.

They speak the same language, have the same democratic traditions of government and for more than a hundred years have enjoyed a mutual and uninterrupted peace.

They have given the world the most splendid and endurng example of disarmament in history. By the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1815 they agreed to disarm the whole Canadian-American frontier, and for a century there has not been a ship of war on the Great Lakes or a fort or a gun on the four thousand miles of territory where the British Commonwealth marches side by side with the United States.

STATESMANSHIP.

And the peace has never been broken. That, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said, is the greatest witness that disarmament is the only guarantee of security.

Now the moment has come when the distracted world calls for a new act of statesmanship that will lead it out of the chaos into which it has fallen, and Mr. Mellon's appointment to St. James's gives promise that it will not call in vain.

Primarily, of course, his concern is with finance, but, as I shall show, finance and disarmament are only two sides of the same question.

In attempting to forecast the policy which he will seek to promote, it will be helpful to consider the temper in which he approaches the task, and the situation he leaves behind in America.

On the first point, the December statement to which I have referred throws a very clear light.

It revealed a courageous facing of facts which he knows must be disagreeable to the American people. He told them bluntly that war debts could not be paid in full to America until there was substantial economic recovery in the world. And in regard to this country he spoke of "the enormously increased burden on the people of Great Britain" due to the fall in the exchange value of the pound.

That burden, he said, meant that its war debts to America would automatically increase by 47 per cent., from £32,800,000 to £48,100,000.

And he used these remarkable words: "To stand on the letter of our bond and to refuse to investigate or consider the facts is to fail in our responsibility to the American people and the debtors whose capacity to pay we ourselves undertook to determine."

This was courageous language coming from the man chiefly responsible for the financial policy of America and about to come to Europe to give effect to that policy. It was a cold douche to the American people, who have been hit as hard by the world crisis as anybody, whose unemployed number ten millions and whose deficit in the first eight months of this financial year amounts to the staggering figure of £330 millions.

It is necessary to remember these facts in estimating the task before Mr. Mellon. He has to bear in mind the situation at home and the effect of what he does here upon the coming Presidential election.

AVARICE, THE WRECKER

I do not think that he personally is in any doubt as to the mischief that war debts and reparations have done in the world. They are the root cause of the breakdown of the financial structure which in turn has wrecked international trade.

He sees that the attempt to extract impossible indemnities out of Germany has resulted in universal bankruptcy. French trade was down last year by £160 millions, British trade by £350 millions, United States trade by £550 millions. All because the machine of world trade has been wrecked in order to get out of Germany £100 millions which is not there.

It is as clear to him as to every thoughtful mind that the first step to world restoration is to clean the slate of the whole reparations and war debts nightmare. But America is the creditor nation, and it is not nearly so obvious for the creditor to say "Clean the slate" as for the debtor.

That is the difficulty Mr. Mellon has to face. If he is to succeed, Europe has got to help him to play his hand. And this fact links up the question of finance with the larger question of disarmament.

The argument which the American opponents of debt cancellation most constantly advance is this: Why should we cancel Europe's debts to us simply in order that the European countries can have more money to spend on armaments and in preparing for another war into which we shall be dragged?

HIS ULTIMATUM?

President Hoover himself has more than once stated this objection to cancellation of the war debts. And it is impossible to deny its validity.

Armaments have not gone down as the result of the last war. They have gone up. Their cost has increased in the last decade by £100 millions, and to-day the world is spending on armaments nearly £1,000 millions a year.

It is no answer to say that America is spending its money on armaments, too. American armaments are governed by European armaments. It is the menace of war in Europe—war that would involve all countries—that strengthens the militarist faction in America. Take away that menace and American public opinion would put its militarists into cold storage. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that America should say "No cancellation until you disarm."

That, I think, is the message which Mr. Mellon will bring to Europe. He brings it at a fortunate time. The Disarmament Conference is sitting at Geneva, and every country in turn has declared its eager desire to stop the competition in armaments and to reduce the burden under which European civilisation is staggering to another Armageddon.

Let it implement these protestations and it will not only disperse the menace of war, but it will clean the slate of the riddle of war debts and reparations.

It will make Mr. Mellon's task easy, and turn the face of the world once more to the light.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

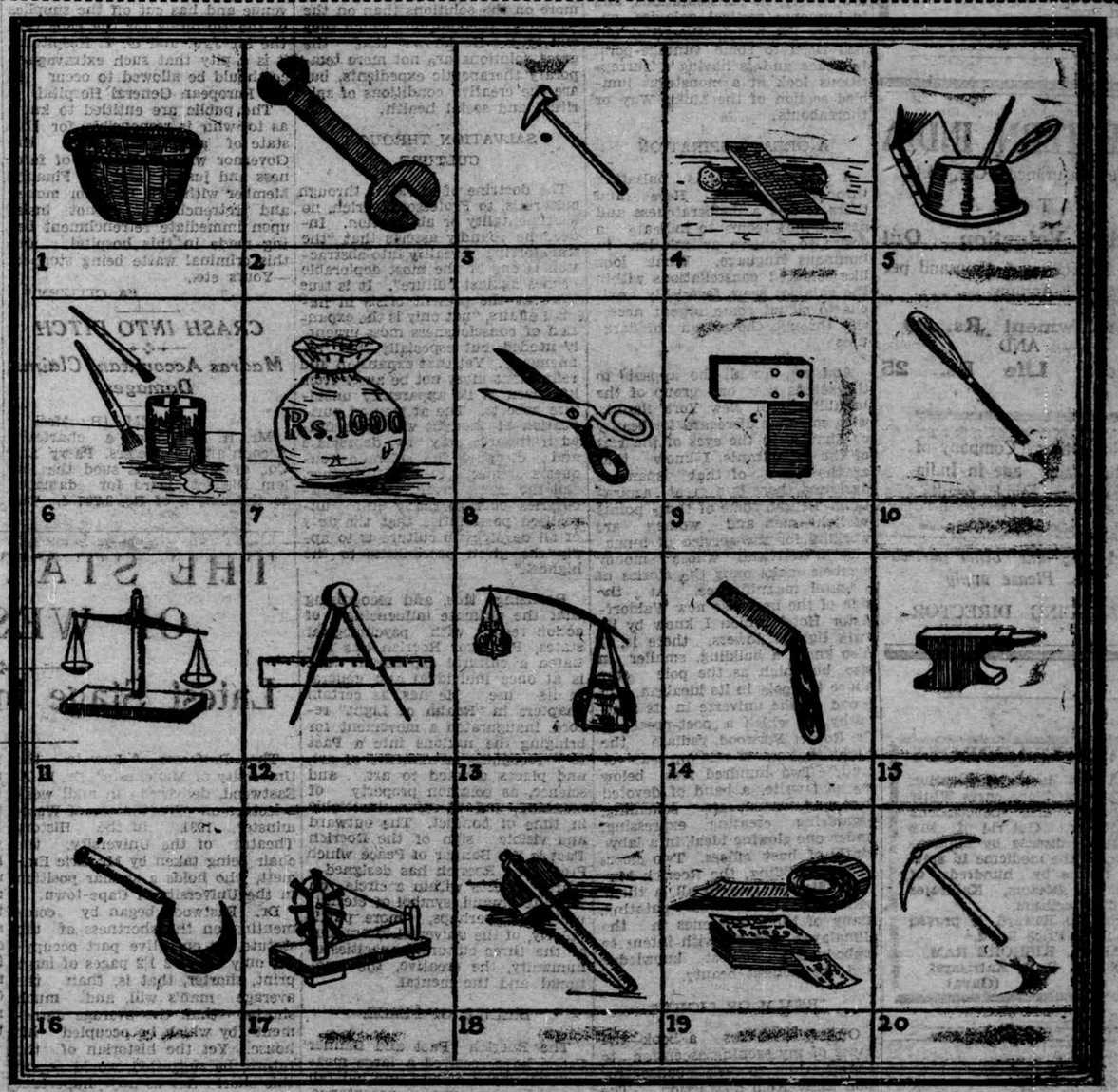
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



COUPON

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

RULES

1. ***We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—***
LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.
2. **Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.**
3. **Only the words in the clues must be used.**
4. **After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—**

"COMPETITION MANAGER."
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706.
BOMBAY

5. **Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.**
6. **Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.**
7. **No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.**
8. **All entries must be received not later than the last post**
2nd APRIL 1932.
9. **In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.**
10. **Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.**
11. **No competitor can win more than one prize.**
12. **No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.**
13. **This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar."**

ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCH

14 Ct. Rs. 6/8 & 18 Ct. Rs. 3/8 only.

Very pretty, lovely shaped as shown here with a strong machinery and accurate time keeper. Guarantee 10 Years. Free repairs done during guarantee period. Price for 14 Ct. Rs. 6/8/- and 18 Ct. Rs. 3/8/- only. Postage as. 6 extra. Apply to: THE EMPIRE TRADING CO., 41/2 Baralam Dey Street, Calcutta.

Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore lost appetite reinvigorate the debilitated nerves and remove mental and physical weakness.
Price:—Per Box of 40 pills Re. 1.
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Bombay Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.
AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 22. P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya).

A Post-Card
Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return
'Kam Shastra'
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS—POST FREE.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

"SALVAGING CIVILISATION BY CULTURE"

Poet, Painter And Prophet And A Plan For Giving The Human Spirit A New Stimulant

(By James H. Cousins in the "Young Builder".)

I write these lines on the topmost floor save one of a twenty-seven-storey building in New York. The room I write in is called the solarium. Sun-room would serve just as well, and would be just as inadequate; for the sun retired beyond the Hudson River and the State of New Jersey at 4-30, this being the ninth day before mid-winter; and a two-days-old moon has climbed higher in the sky than even the illuminated apex of the Empire State Building which rises supreme among its sister towers twelve hundred feet from the kerb of Fifth Avenue.

The skyline of the vastest city that man has yet made out of steel and stone is lost in darkness. But a myriad window-lights in business offices and apartment houses that are like colossal squared honey-combs set on edge —lights bright and dim, high and low, singly, in constelliations, and in immense vertical galaxies—encourage the imagination that one has risen to some vantage-point in space and is having a surreptitious look at a monstrous jumbled section of the Milky Way or thereabouts.

A GREAT ASPIRATION

A stupendous life is pulsating through the lights. Here and there it has a deliberateness and design that seems to indicate a desire to achieve articulation in luminous language. What look like coloured constellations within the galaxies seem feverishly anxious to signal some urgent necessity through the screen of darkness.

And yet, for all the appeal to the senses that one group of the inhabitants of New York flaunts, with complete disregard for beauty or dignity, in the eyes of the rest of the inhabitants, I know that at the heart of that spangled darkness there is a great aspiration. Behind some of those points of light men and women are working for the service of humanity in activities whose money symbols make puny the stories of oriental magnificence. At the side of the immense new Waldorf-Astor Hotel, which I know by its twin lighted towers, there is, I also know, a building, smaller in size, but high as the pole star above the pole in its idealism, and broad as the universe in its sympathy, in which a poet-preacher Dr. Robert Norwood, radiate the "light that never was on sea or land." Two hundred feet below me as I write, a band of devoted men and women are scheming, organising, creating, expressing, under one glowing ideal, in a labyrinth of busy offices. Two floors of this building, the Roerich Museum display, free to all, a thousand masterpieces of painting, many of them of scenes in the Himalayas, and all with intent to embody the highest knowledge and the noblest beauty.

"REALM OF LIGHT."

On my knee lies a book—the cause of my evening ascension to the solarium to seek concentration away from distraction. The same hand that painted those pictures wrote this book, the hand of Nicholas Roerich, painter-poet-prophet, Russion by birth, American by adoption, Himalayan in soul. The book is entitled "Realm of Light." Of the fifty-nine chapters that fill its three hundred pages, all save half a dozen were written among the Lower Himalayas between 1929 and 1931.

Could anything be more indicative of the linking-up of humanity, regionally, culturally, and in the utilization of the most highly developed and organized material agencies for the highest spiritual purposes than this book—written mostly in the Kulu Valley of the northern Punjab by a Russian artist-seer; its chapters addressed severally to cultural organizations in eighteen countries; gathered together in one of man's Himalayan peaks of architecture in New York; and broadcast in print in the English language to the edges of the world?

A NEW SEER.

Shelley, George Meredith, Whitman, and others of the creative artists, were heroes of vision. And to-day there has arisen another of the order of the seers, this time a painter-poet; a friend of all men who sees homunculi ("candidates for humanity" as India puts it) as the enemy of Man; a dweller in many lands who feels the boundaries of nations as barriers against the future country of humanity.

Such is the burden of Nicholas Roerich's latest book, "Realm of Light," as indeed it has been the message of all his expression—the sin of degradation and separation in humanity; and, conversely, the necessity of ascensive and unifying activities.

It is the "conversely" however that is the main thing in Professor Roerich's message. Occasionally he expresses his awareness of the positive dangers that inhere in the negative elements in human nature. He notes "how militant is ignorance and how contagious is darkness." He marks the dark line in the human spectrum, the twisted triple line of negation, destruction, and ignorance that is, as he says, the basis of the majority of denials. But being himself one of the little great band of spiritual explorers who know "the sacred sense of adventure in search of the great solutions," his eye is more on the solutions than on the pathological conditions which they will solve. He knows that the great solutions are not mere temporary therapeutic expedients, but are the creative conditions of spiritual and social health.

SALVATION THROUGH CULTURE.

The doctrine of salvation through culture is, to Professor Roerich, no sentimentality or abstraction. Indeed he roundly asserts that "the transferring of reality into abstraction is one of the most deplorable crimes against culture". It is true that, at the present crisis in human affairs, "not only is the expansion of consciousness most urgently needed, but especially its refinement". Yet that expansion and refinement must not be away from life, even in its apparently unculture aspects. The attempted purification of thought will have failed if it serve only "to depreciate and disfigure the splendid conquests of man's genius". Rather, "all the latest inventions and discoveries offer so many still unrealized possibilities that the duty of all devotees to culture is to apply the given possibilities to the highest."

Realizing this, and recognizing that the ultimate influencing of action rests with psychological states, Professor Roerich has initiated a cultural expendient that is at once individual and general in its use. He has, as certain chapters in "Realm of Light" record, inaugurated a movement for bringing the nations into a Pact to recognize monuments of art, and places devoted to art, and science, as common property of mankind, and therefore inviolable in time of conflict. The outward and visible sign of the Roerich Pact is the Banner of Peace which Professor Roerich has designed—"three spheres within a circle on a white ground, symbol of eternity unity", or, perhaps, more particularly, of the universal interaction of the three cultural capacities of humanity, the creative, the emotional and the mental.

BANNER OF PEACE.

The Roerich Pact and Banner Peace have received a large measure of official assent, and bid fair to achieve universal acceptance. Professor Roerich is not oblivious to the questions that may arise as to their need if the Kellogg Pact is kept, or their potency if it broken. But such questions do not disturb his main purpose of utilizing an external situation, with all the pros and cons that arise from opposed interests, as a means towards establishing a psychological tendency that will ultimately eliminate the causes of conflict.

If the Banner of the Red Cross has not always served as a guarantee of complete security, nevertheless it has introduced into human consciousness a most powerful stimulant. Similarly true with the banner which we propose for the protection of the treasures of culture; for although it may not always succeed in safeguarding these precious monuments, at least it will always and everywhere call to mind our indispensable duty of caring for the fruits of human genius. It will give the human spirit another stimulant—the inspiration of culture, the inspiration of esteem for all that concerns the evolution of humanity.

Thus in this book the synthetical genius of Nicholas Roerich coordinates vision and action, makes creativeness the ultimate standard of conduct, and in asserting that the heart of humanity is the "realm of light" strives to liberate reality from the restriction of the merely intellectual by affirming the community of heart and mind.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
Ask for the Prospectus of the new "FAMILY SECURITY" Policy issued by this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. *Managers.*

EXTRAVAGANCE IN E. G. HOSPITAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I was present in the Visitors' Gallery on both the days on which the debate on Mr. J.B. Petit's motion for a cut of Rs. 80,000 in this Hospital was discussed at the last session of the Legislative Council.

It was made out by Mr. Petit, that, whereas in the Parsee General Hospital, the cost per head per day was a little over Rs. 4|8|0, the cost in the European General Hospital was in the vicinity of Rs. 15.

It is regrettable that the Minister's reply was not only not convincing, but was exceedingly irritating and evasive. He also advanced some peculiar arguments, to which I hope, the attention of H.E. the Governor has been drawn.

When the Finance Member is looking out for fresh sources of revenue and has cut off the supplies of the Hospitals for the poor (viz. the Sir J. J. and G. T. Hospitals), it is a pity that such extravagance should be allowed to occur in the European General Hospital.

The public are entitled to know as to who is responsible for this state of affairs. Why H.E. the Governor with his sense of fairness and justice and the Finance Member with his need for money and retrenchment, do not insist upon immediate retrenchment being made in this hospital, and this criminal waste being stopped.
—Yours etc.,
"A CITIZEN."

CRASH INTO DITCH

Madras Accountant Claims Damages

SALEM, (By Mail.)

Mr. H. I. Wonfor, a chartered Accountant of Messrs. Parry and Co., of Madras has sued the Salem District Board for damages to the extent of Rs. 3,787-4. The plaintiff states that he was subjected to a car accident on the District Board road on April 19, 1931 last in which he suffered personal injuries and his car was also damaged. There was alleged to be a ditch across the road which was unprotected, unlighted and neglected.

The District Board has filed a statement in which it is said that the road is a third class road, which is not designed to take motor traffic, and that the ditch referred to in the plaint is merely a bund on either side of a repaired culvert. The Board had taken necessary precautions and the accident was due only to plaintiff's carelessness, for which the Board was not liable to pay damages. The Board is a statutory body not liable in any event to pay the claim.

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

Latest Stage In Empire Policy

The Professor of Law in the University of Manchester, Dr. R. A. Eastwood, delivered in mail week a lecture on "The Statute of Westminster, 1931' in the History Theatre of the University, the chair being taken by Mr. Eric Emmett, who holds a similar position in the University of Cape-town.

Dr. Eastwood began by commenting on the shortness of the statute, its operative part occupying only about 2 1|2 pages of large print, shorter, that is, than the average man's will, and much shorter than the average agreement by which he occupied his house. Yet the historian of the future, he suggested, would regard this short Act as an important landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. It set the seal on a new order in the relations between this country and the Dominions.

There was in this country no distinction between constitutional or fundamental laws and ordinary laws, so that the Statute of Westminster had not attracted the attention which it would have done in America or most of the Continental countries, where a special or extraordinary procedure would have been required for its enactment, since it would have involved a change in constitutional or fundamental law. With us, no matter how far a statute might affect principles which lay at the basis of our institutions, it was just an Act of Parliament, no more, no less. Nor, so far as contemporary events and contemporary comment were concerned, had there been much to indicate how important a landmark the Statute of Westminster was.

After tracing the growth of responsible government in the colonies, Professor Eastwood went on to point out that this vast change in colonial administration was not the result of legislative enactment, but of custom or usage. What, he asked, did responsible government mean? In meant, in essence, that the great Dominions had their own affairs in their own hands, with control not only of their legislative but of their executive business as well; because of that control they had become nations. Professor Eastwood detailed at some length the way in which the sphere of Dominion activity widened and the sphere of Imperial control narrowed as the years went by, until at last the Dominions had acquired an international status of their own, were allowed to make their own treaties, to be represented at international conferences, and to accredit their own representatives to foreign capitals. They were separately represented at the Peace Conference, and were independent members of the League of Nations.

OBSOLETE THEORY REMOVED

However, until the passing of the Statute of Westminster there still remained an obsolete legal theory the spirit of which was inconsistant with the new position of the Dominions, the theory of the Sovereignty of Parliament. This doctrine implied that Parliament had the legal right to legislate for any and every part of the King's Dominions, that if two Acts dealing with the same topic existed, one inconsistent, then the Act which would prevail was the Act of the British Parliament, and, further, there existed a restriction resulting from the rule of law that Dominion legislation could not have extra-territorial effect. In other words, the Dominions were legally in a position of subordination and inferiority.

The Statute of Westminster removed all three of these anomalies in legal theory. Now a few technical points alone stood between us and the time when the Dominions and this country would be autonomous nations with equal powers. The tie binding this country and the Dominions when that position was reached would be, Professor Eastwood suggested, the authority of the Crown, common allegiance to the Crown, that and nothing else. This was inevitably a loose tie, and might involve difficulties, but he saw no reason why the Empire should not evolve an adequate machinery for co-operation and the reconciling of difficulties.

There was already a beginning in the periodic meetings of the Imperial Conference, and the practice whereby the Dominion Prime Ministers communicated directly with each other and with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and in the suggestion that the Governments of the Empire might accredit representatives to the capitals of each other. Such machinery would imply, it was true, the moral obligations of communication, and not the imperative force of binding law.

For every cup of boiling water or milk add 3 tea spoonfuls of Shanta and then boil for 5 minutes more

Serve with either milk or cream adding sugar to taste.
Re. 1 per lb.

SHANTA a palatable health drink, taken hot like tea or coffee, is made of cereals. It gives all the body building vitamins, and serves as a tonic restorative. Shanta soothes the nerves, changes your "looks" and "clears" your eyes, eliminates the causes for colds, coughs, sleeplessness, malaria, indigestion, headache and exhaustion, yet it is not a medicine.

Shanta makes your morning beverage a healthful tonic instead of a stimulant.

Sold by: NAVAYUG TEA CO., wholesale Stockists, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road. SVADESHI, Church Gate Street, Fort; T. A. WAGH & CO., Girgaum; MODERN DENTAL & SURGICAL STORES, Lamington Road; YAZDANI STORES, Imperial Mahal, Dadar, G. I. P.; KANARA STORES, Bhandarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P.; SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, near Bori Bunder, and other Swadeshi Stores, Grocers & Chemists
For free sample write to the manufacturers,
The DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH **TROPICAL**
Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi
A LEADING NATIONAL CONCERN
Founded by Late Pt. MOTI LAL NEHRU
AND
HAKIM AJMAL KHAN
Chairman. Dr. M. A. ANSARI
For particulars apply to:—THE HEAD OFFICE
Or
M/s. R. C. JETHA BHAI & Co. CHIEF AGENTS. 22-3, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.
Or
J. N. DAVE Esqr., Chief Agent, [illegible] Street, Khadia, Ahmedabad

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS
OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA
LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagram)
Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras are certified to be first and best of all for
CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.
Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 6139

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.
Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.
It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.
For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.
WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)
Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RINGOL Compound
PROMPTLY CURES ITCH, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, PIMPLES, BOILS AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES.
K. A. PARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental and Vocal Music by Homji Sisters; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day, (Wednesday) 30th March at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall" by Prof. Kapilrai Vassanji Desai, M.Sc., of the "Royal Institute of Science" on "The Birth of Electric Lamp". The lecture will be illustrated by experiments and by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Sydney Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 31st instant.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Saints' Day during the 65th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Dwarkanath Govind Vaidya will speak on "St. Francis of Assisi" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

To-day's programme at the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition, Kamatipura will be as follows:—

Cinema Shows: 6 p.m. to 11-0 p.m.

SOUTH INDIA CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY.

There was an inaccurate headline in our report in yesterday's edition regarding this society. The headline in question read "Managing Committee of Co-operative Society resign after censure" but it will be apparent from the report itself that no censure was passed on the Managing Committee who resigned on other grounds.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, tomorrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LOOK OUT FOR

EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Pathe Gazette had the exclusive rights of filming this great event. No other newsreel will contain the same complete and authentic scenes as the Pathe Gazette.

To be shown exclusively at

PATHE CINEMA

The Picture Palace Par Excellence

Book your seats early.
S. ROSE & CO. or at the THEATRE.
Phone No. 41561.

PATHE CINEMA.

THE FINEST THEATRE IN TOWN

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

CITY LIGHTS

SATURDAY NEXT.

A. E. W. MASON'S

GREAT NOVEL

"VILLA ROSE"

TURNED INTO THE FINEST TALKIE OF THE YEAR.

A TWICKENHAM PRODUCTION

A MURDER STORY THAT WILL GRIP YOU FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER

SEE 'HENAUD'

THE GREAT FRENCH DETECTIVE.

Booking: S. ROSE & CO., or THEATRE.
Phone: 41561.

TWENTIETH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Sequel To Flag Salutation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The three members of the twentieth Emergency Council of Bombay were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, three months' further imprisonment today, by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The accused were arrested on Sunday morning on Chaupatti Sands while performing a flag-salutation ceremony.

The first accused, who was the President, was a Gujarati; the second, who was styled by the prosecution as a Secretary, but who stated that he was the Vice-President was also a Gujarati; while the third accused, who was the Secretary of the Council, came from Bengal.

The accused were charged under Section 17, Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being members of an unlawful association—the Emergency Council of the B.P.C.C., and managing its activities.

CHAUPATTI SCENE.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor, opening the case, stated that it was announced, through the "Congress Bulletin" on March 26, and leaflets distributed in the City, that on Sunday morning there would be a flag salutation on Chaupatti Sands. Accordingly, the police went there at about 8 a.m. and found a crowd of about 500 to 600 persons collected on the sands. In the centre a large National Flag was hoisted on a pole planted in the sands. The three accused were surrounded by about 87 Red Shirts. They were performing some ceremony. The police tried to enter the cordon, but the volunteers did not given them passage. They were asked to disperse but they would not. The police, thereupon arrested them.

Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police, gave evidence and narrated how the arrests were effected by the police.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings, but admitted that they were members of the Emergency Council and did attend and perform the Flag Salutation ceremony at Chaupatti.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under both the counts and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default 3 months' further jail under Section 17, Clause (2). Under Clause (1) the Magistrate awarded them only one day's simple imprisonment.

RED SHIRTS TRIAL

The 87 Red Shirts arrested on Sunday morning on Chaupatti sands while taking part in a flag salutation ceremony, were tried by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The three members of the Twentieth Emergency Council who were convicted earlier in the day in the same court for being members of an unlawful association and managing its activities again figured in this case as members of an unlawful assembly. Thus the number of accused in the case was 90. Nine of these were juveniles.

The accused were charged under Section 143 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate against meetings and processions.

All the accused, who were in Red Shirts at the time of their arrest, it appears were deprived of their uniforms. They appeared in the court in scanty clothes, many of them having nothing more than a Dhoti or a pair of shorts. Most of the accused were bare-headed.

When the charge was explained to the accused the first three of them, the members of the Emergency Council refused to take part in the proceedings. 52 of the accused pleaded guilty while 38 pleaded not guilty and upon this they were separated into two batches.

SHOUTING

One accused on being questioned by the court shouted: "I do not recognise the oppressive laws of the British Raj." He was ordered by the Magistrate to be taken out of the court and made to sit in the verandah while the trial proceeded.

Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police, deposed that he went to Chaupatti sands on Sunday morning. He saw a Congress Flag hoisted on a flag-mast planted in the sand. All the 90 accused were sitting round the flag. Except three of them, they were in red shirts. When ordered to disperse they refused to do so. Over 40 of the Red Shirts had tiny national flags attached to pieces of canes in their hands.

The witness was accompanied by Sub-Inspector Karnik. He arrested all the accused and marched them to the police station. The witness produced 34 Red Shirts as exhibits in the case.

Questioned by the court if they wanted to put any questions to the witness some of the accused said they wanted their Red Shirts back. Two of them said they were arrested while they were passing by the side. Some others complained that they were arrested on the road and not in the crowd round the flag.

Sub-Inspector Karnik stated that when the police ordered the crowd to disperse members of the public dispersed while the Red Shirts stuck to their seats.

THE SENTENCES

Out of the 90 accused five were acquitted, sixteen were bound over for a year on their apologising and giving an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities in future. Ten were sent to the Children's Home and ordered to be remanded there till April 4.

Out of the remaining 68 accused 55 were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest, including the three members of the Emergency Council were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the case of the Emergency Council the sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentence.

KNOW-NOTHING LAD

Charge Of Helping Unlawful Body

A boy of eight years old, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association by beating a "bataki" announcing a flag salutation ceremony.

Magistrate to accused:—The charge against you is that you have assisted the operations of an unlawful association.

Accused—I know nothing about it.

Magistrate—Have you any questions to put to the witness?

Accused—Nothing, nothing, nothing, Sir.

The accused wanted to be pardoned, and said that he had brother residing at Girgaum.

The magistrate directed a police constable to bring the brother to the Court and postponed the case.

"C" WARD DICTATOR.

The Dictator of the "C" Ward and two others were then charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. They were arrested yesterday morning for taking out a prabhat pheri.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six week's further imprisonment.

The same sentence was passed on a "Congress Bulletin" seller.

"BULLETIN" BOYS

Three Sentenced

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A young Hindu, who was arrested on Chaupatti sands on March 24 while selling the "Congress Bulletins," was charged in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, for selling unauthorised newssheets.

A police constable, giving evidence, stated that he purchased a copy of the "Bulletin" from the accused, and then arrested him while he was attempting to run away.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the chrge and denied his selling a copy of the "Bulletin" to the police constable. He added that the witness purchased the "Bulletin" from another man and while that man gave the copies to the accused and slipped away, the witness arrested the accused.

The magistrate did not accept the plea and convicting the accused sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another young man, arrested while selling the "Congress Bulletin" at 3rd Bholvada Road on March 26, was charged for the same offence. The accused was found guilty by the Magistrate and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A third youth, was given the same sentence. He was arrested while selling "Congress Bulletins" at Madhav Baug.

ORATOR ASKED TO STOP

"Congress Is Not An Unlawful....."

Bombay, Tuesday.

Three young men were charged to-day under Section 143 I. P. C. for defying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. The accused were arrested on Monday morning at 6-30 a. m. while leading a prabhat pheri.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the accused were leading a prabhat pheri in which there were seven other persons besides the three accused. They were soinging songs from a book. One of the accused had some copies of a pamphlet which they were distributing. They were arrested by a police constable on duty at Kandevadi Naka.

Questioned by the court the first accused said that he did not want to take part in the proceedings, but he would make a statement. He began:—

"While hundreds of petty magistrates and lathi police are engaged in jailing innocent persons .....

Magistrate: Stop that. Have you to say anything about the evidence against you?

"THOUSANDS OF WORKERS"

The accused continued: "I want to tell you this much, that there are thousands and thousands of workers and our work will not stop."

Magistrate.: Don't get excited. Answer my questions or else I will have to turn you out of this court.

Accused: That is all I had to say.

Magistrate: Did you take out a procession.

Accused: Yes I did and we had every right to do so.

The second accused said that he was a Congress worker and refused to believe that the Congress was an unlawful association. He did join a procession and believed that he had a right to do so.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

POLICE POWERS IN POLICE COURT.

Is a man discharged by a court free to leave the court-room without let or hindrance by the police?

Is he to be guided by the police as to which particular door he should go through to leave the court room?

Is he a free man after his discharge?

These questions were raised today before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. L. T. Merchant, as he was directed by the police to leave the court room through the back-door after his being acquitted by the court.

Mr. Merchant was arrested by the police as he is alleged to have indulged in hostile demonstrations in front of the Municipal Office on the day of the Mayor's recent dinner party to the Governor.

Mr. Merchant was placed today before the Magistrate and the polide applied for the discharge of the accused. He was accordingly discharged by the Court.

Mr. Merchant was about to leave the court-room but a police constable directed him to leave by the back-door.

Mr. Merchant resented the police interference and wanted to know from the magistrate whether he was free to leave the Court-room through any door he liked. He also asked the Magistrate whether the police had powers to direct his way after his discharge.

THROUGH ANY DOOR.

The magistrate remarked that he was free to leave the court-room through any door he liked.

Mr. Merchant then left the court-room through the main-door, but he was followed by a police constable, who arrested Mr. Merchant when he reached the ground floor.

The arrest, it appears, is under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Girgaum "Dictator" Arrested

The Dictator of the Girgaum Ward and another man were arrested at Chowpaty on Tuesday evening, while attempting to address a Congress meeting.

They drew a large crowd around them when the Gamdevi Police came on the scene and put the Dictator under arrest. Another man was then arrested for disobeying the police order to disperse.

The arrested men were marched to the lock-up. They will be charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Poice Court, to-day (Wednesday).

A FLAG FIGHT

Dr. Kanuga's Case In High Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield, at the High Court to-day, issued a rule against the Additional First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad to show cause why the sentence of Rs. 1,000 fine, passed by him on Dr. B.N. Kanuga, should not be set aside.

This order was made on a reference by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who recommended that the conviction of Dr. Kanuga should be quashed.

Dr. Kanuga was prosecuted for hoisting the National Flag on his house and refusing to remove it in spite of the police order. The Magistrate convicted him under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The Sessions Judge in his reference expressed the opinion that Dr. Kanuga's action could not be held to be an offence in law. Though he had taken a prominent part in last year's civil disobedience movement he was not alleged to have taken any part in the present movement. Further, the Congress had not been declared an illegal body, nor had the hoisting of the Congress Flag been prohibited by any authorised order of the District Magistrate. Dr. Kanuga was not, therefore, bound to obey the police order to remove the Flag from his building.

EASTER WEEK SWADESHI BAZAAR

Enthusiastic Public Response

The Swadeshi Bazaars organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League in the suburbs of Bombay have been attracting larger crowds daily at all centres where they have been held. They have been very successful from the point of view of propaganda as well as sales, and at Andheri, particularly the poorer sections of the community Hindu, Mohamedan and Christian patronised the Bazaar in large members.

The sales both at Ville Parle and Andheri were satisfactory and in response to the demand of the local public it was decided to keep Bazaar open for one day more and sales continued on Tuesday. The Bazaars owe much of their success to the assistance of the committee of the Swadeshi Market of Bombay. It is proposed to organise similar Bazaars at other centres every week end.

Sales Of Treasury Bill

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th March. The total amount offered was Rs. 4900,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 47,02,000 and the average rate Rs. 5-5-10 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 30th March to Monday the 4th April at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 23rd to the 28th March amounted to Rs. 47,00,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 5th April. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 8th April. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling)

During the week ending the 2 th March 1932:—

Sterling purchased in India 874,000.

From 1st April 1931 to 2 th March 1932:—

Sterling purchased in India 39,0 1,000.

Net transfer to Home Secretary—

(2) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 23,047,804.

Total 62,103,804.

Less-Sales of sterling 14,047,804

Net remittance to Home Treasury 48,061,000.

LIQUER PICKETING IN HALOL

7 Volunteers Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

March 28.

Yesterday in the early morning a batch of four Congress volunteers picketed the liquor shop. The police arrived and arrested them at once.

Meanwhile another batch of three Congress volunteers went through the town distributing the Congress bulletin. The police getting information pursued them and took them all in the police custody.

THE PICTURE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ENJOYED!

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House

with CLIFF EDWARDS, ANITA PAGE

Also A New Flip The Frog Comedy Cartoon.

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY. PLANS OPEN.

POINT OF INSOLVENCY LAW.

Residence Determines Jurisdiction

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An important point of law as regards jurisdiction in matters of insolvency, was decided to-day by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mirza, at the High Court.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Wadia who in dismissing a notice of motion taken out by an opposing creditor, from Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District had held that the Bombay High Court had jurisdiction to entertain a petition for insolvency.

Mr. Clement Griffith Hall, an engine-driver in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway, was adjudicated insolvent by the Bombay High Court on August 28, 1931.

Mr. Uderaj Boduram, an opposing creditor, took out a notice of motion to have the adjudication order annulled on the ground that that Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition. His contention was that the debtor had neither resided nor carried on business nor worked for gain within the limits of the jurisdiction of that Court.

The debtor in his reply stated that though he was stationed at Bhusaval, he came to Bombay, in the course of his duties as an engine-driver, five or six times during a month.

WHERE HE WAS PAID.

Mr. Justice Wadia, who relied on the judgment of Mr. Justice Amberson Marten, held that as an engine-driver he was liable to be shifted about by his employers from place to place, and that he personally worked for gain in Bombay as the head office of the G.I.P. Railway was in Bombay. Further the pay-sheets were drawn up in Bombay and payment must really be deemed to be made to the insolvent in Bombay, though for the sake of facility and the convenience of its servants payment was actually made by the Railway at the place where they were for the time being stationed. The mere fact that most of the creditors of the insolvent were at Bhusaval, did not affect the question.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments, held to the contrary, that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition. The question of jurisdiction, they said, should be decided in accordance with the place where the payment was actually made and not where the paysheets were drawn up.

Sir J.B. Kanga, Advocate-General, appeared for the appellant and Mr. M.M. Thakore for the respondent.

WIDOW TURNS MAD WITH GRIEF

Sergeant Suicide Sequel

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

It was announced to-day in the Court of the Coroner of Bombay that Mrs. Rahn, widow of the late Sergeant Rahn (who died on Mar 12 from a bullet wound in the head), had been certified insane yesterday and would be sent to the Yerawda Mental Hospital. This was the result of the severe grief and shock at her husband's death.

Evidence had been recorded of the deceased's son, a child, and the Inspector of the Agripada Police Station, where the tragedy happened, as well as of Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who examined the body on March 16. Further hearing came up to-day. Mrs. Rahn was to have been examined to-day. As she had gone out of her wits, the Coroner remarked that now that it was impossible to have the evidence of Mrs. Rahn "under the circumstances the only reasonable verdict to give was that deceased committed suicide in a moment of temporary insanity or mental depression." There was no evidence to show that it was a case of murder. Accordingly the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GLAMOROUS, ALLURING, FIERY

GRETA GARBO

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

INSPIRATION

with

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

RAMON NOVARRO

RAMON NOVARRO and MADGE EVANS in SON OF INDIA

NEXT SATURDAY

THE CAPITOL

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW

ASSAILANT NOT YET TRACED

Bhatia Murder Inquest

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Inquest opened to-day in the Coroner's Court on Thackersey Shamji Sampat, the Bhatia merchant who was found murdered on Saturday night at Kaji Sayid Street.

Mr. Narandas Tricumdas Asher, a landlord living at Matunga, giving evidence to-day, said that the deceased was his uncle and was managing his properties. They had met on the evening of the tragedy at his office on friendly terms as usual. His first intimation of the murder was a telephone call received at 11 p.m. on Saturday and he had then informed the police.

Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhownie Police Station who is investigating the case, said he had not been able to trace any one yet in connection with the crime. Further proceedings were, therefore, postponed to April 13.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1932.

NO MORE SUBORDINATION

The Indian Medical profession is greatly agitated over the Bill introduced in the Assembly for the constitution of an All-India Medical Council with an official majority. The measure, if allowed to be passed in its present form will perpetuate the subordination of the interests of the Indian medical profession to those of the General Medical Council in Great Britain which has arrogated to itself special rights and privileges in this country which it is denied in the British Dominions and Colonies. The specious plea is now brought forward by the official protagonists of the measure that it is intended to afford relief to the Indian medical graduates "whose claims to recognition have been rejected by the General Medical Council of Great Britain". What the Bill actually intends to do is to pack the All-India Medical Council with official nominees, so that it may tamely obey the instructions of the General Medical Council.

ABSURD SUGGESTION.

In the course of a press communique the Member-in-Charge stated that as a result of the Bill, Indians will be in a position to practise in Great Britain. At present there are about 300 Indian doctors in Great Britain, and for the sake of this doubtful privilege the whole profession in this country is to be brought under the control of the General Medical Council. But we have to remember that, so far no objection has been raised by any of the British Universities to the acmission of Indian Medical graduates to post-graduate classes. Indians go to England for higher medical studies and not for practicising there as doctors, and therefore, it is immaterial whether they are allowed to carry on their profession in Great Britain or not. There is a vast field in this country and, if doctors feel that they really have a mission in life to relieve the suffering of humanity, and at the same time earn their living honourably then there is a greater scope in India than anywhere else. The suggestion that for the sake of these 300 Indian doctors in Great Britain, India should place the destinies of more than 15,000 medical graduates and an equally large number of Licentiates in the hands of an official council, on which the voice of the Indian Medical Service will surely predominate is outrageous.

CHORUS OF PROTESTS.

There is a chorus of protests against the Bill by the independent medical profession, though it may have received the approbation of the Indian Medical Service. The independent medical profession in India has refused to look at the Bill, and the so-called Simla Medical Conference of 1930 was wholly confined to officials and Medical Faculties of Indian Universities "which are packed with servants of Government." There is very little doubt that an officialised All-India Medica Council will not be to the advantage of the people of India and will merely shackle the medical profession. What we fail to understand in this connection is why an increasing number of Indians resort to the British Universities for their medical education year after year, and thus materially help the drain on India's meagre resources. It is computed that Indian students in Great Britain spend about three to four crore of rupees annually for their education, and if all this money were spent in building up efficient educational institutions in this country, there should be no necessity for this annual exodus to the British Universities.

DUTY OF ASSEMBLY.

It is the urgent duty of the Assembly to assist the independent medical profession in India in its efforts to secure real Medical Swaraj by radically altering the present bill. Reciprocity and freedom from the vexatious control of the British Medical Council are the two main demands of the profession. If the bill does not secure these, it must be rejected. The standard of medical education in India compares now favourably with western standards. It can be made higher still if encouragement is given to the medical profession in India to chalk out its own lines of development, instead of being kept under dictation from abroad. We are sure there are many public spirited men in it who are willing to give their services to the training of youths to the required standard of efficiency. It is up to Indians to refuse to accept the Bill now brought forward, the sole aim of which is to bring Indian doctors under the jurisdiction of the British Medical Council, and incidentally of the Indian Medical Service, an intolerable suggestion to which no self-respecting people on the eve of achieving political freedom could possibly assent.

A Challenge To Hoare

Since his assumption of office a Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare has built up an unenviable reputation for inaccuracy, reckless optimism and accommodating readiness to accept official explanations of all complaints that are brought to his notice. It is not very surprising, therefore, that he should have presented the House of Commons with an entirely misleading version of the incident concerning the failure of the telegraph authorities to transmit Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's 1100 word cablegram to England.

It is very easy to raise a laugh in the House of Commons by stating that the officials asked Pundit Malaviya to pay the fee, which seemed to be very reasonable, but that the Pundit demurred, desiring to send the message at Press rates. But this sort of cheap ridicule, on the part of a Minister, who is asked to answer the allegation of a deliberate attempt to suppress an important news cable is not calculated to enhance his political credit in this country though it may put his party followers in a good humour. Pundit Malaviya's claim to send the cable at Press rates was certainly also reasonable since the message was addressed to certain public journals. The fact that the sender was himself not directly connected with the Press can only be taken as a subterfuge, since such messages are frequently sent by private persons at press rates.

The facts, however, are quite different from what was stated by Sir Samuel Hoare. The cable was handed in at the Benares Telegraph Office in the afternoon and was accepted and payment was received for it. After several hours Punditji was informed at night that, even though it was a prepaid message, the cablegram could not be transmitted as he was not a registered press correspondent. Punditji then asked the telegraph office to forward the message as a private deferred cablegram and offered to pay the difference in cost of about three hundred rupees. But he was told that even that could not be done as the office hours were over and the only way to send the cable would be to pay for it at express rates which would come to over three thousand rupees. He thereupon naturally dropped the idea. Most people, in the face of these facts, will form the conclusion that the action of the Telegraph officials was dilatory and obstructive and that the object was to prevent the message from being transmitted.

The message contained a detailed "charge sheet" of excesses under the Ordinances. Sir Samuel Hoare has endeavoured to dispose of it by stating that it contained much inaccurate information." Pundit Malaviya has now challenged him to point out the inaccuracies and stated that he is prepared to substantiate everything in the cablegram. The public in this country will await with interest to see whether this challenge is taken up, as it ought to be by a responsible Minister.

UNJUST AND UNREASONABLE

The letter addressed by the Bombay Government to the Deccan Education Society, Poona, and the threats held out to that body expressly and by implication give one the impression that Government are exploiting the regrettable incident in the Fergusson College in July last and that in the name of discipline they are imposing unreasonably severe terms on the College. The letter insists that by June, 1933, the strength of the College must be reduced from 1,700 to 1,200, "mainly by limiting the number of admissions in the First Year Class." If this reduction is not effected within the specified time, the punishment is, not merely a reduction of the Government grant to the College, nor the withdrawal of the whole grant to the College, but "a withdrawal of the support which the Government now give to the various institutions managed by your Society." There is neither reason nor justice in the threat to penalise all the institutions conducted by the Society if one of them is not reduced in strength. But probably, Government want something more than mere reduction of numbers in the Fergusson College.

Government's letter was sent to the Deccan Education Society only a few days ago and they admit that "it is very probable that it will not be possible for you to send an answer to this letter before the end of the current month." Yet they say: "A favourable answer received in time would enable the Government to make payment of the outstanding grants before the end of the Financial Year." So Government threatened to delay the payment of even the over-due grants if a favourable reply was not received almost immediately. Taken by surprise, the Society is understood to have accepted Government's terms. But have Government given any thought to the inevitable effect of such coercion on the professors and the students of all the institutions conducted by the Society? One result of sudden reduction of the strength of the Fergusson College "mainly by limiting the number of admissions in the First Year Class" will be to make it easy for the new College that is proposed to be started in Poona by some seceders from the Fergusson College. But the financial loss to the older institution will be heavy and sudden and it is up to its supporters including students and their parents to devise means to make up the loss as far as possible.

The terms already imposed upon the Deccan Education Society do not seem to be all that the Government have in mind. Referring to the question of nominating a representative of Government on the Governing Body of the Society, the letter in question states: "With reference to the principle of nomination, the Government at present have an open mind. This question will, in any case, require thorough consideration. It cannot be said to arise here in connection with your Society, because the Government will only be concerned with it if your Society now decides to accept a continuance of the Government's support." As the Society has already accepted, though under coercion, Government support, the question of nomination will, no doubt, be seriously considered by Government. As that question raises important issues affecting not merely the Deccan Education Society, but all other similar institutions receiving grants-in-aid, it is desirable for all these institutions to discuss in concert their attitude towards the question of nomination.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES IN INDIA

Solutions Which Add Political Cleavage To Credal Distinctions

(By GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL.)

Sir Samuel Hoare, the present Secretary of State of India, in his recent speech in the House of Commons on the Indian debate has referred to the minorities problem as an "ever present difficulty in Indian solution" and has proceeded to give an assurance to the Minorities, particularly the Musalmans, of the sincerity of the British Government and has in effect said that the appreciation of their loyalty will play an important part in influencing the decision which is to be taken. By irresistible implication it indicates that some communities will be favoured for their loyalty to the British Government while the other communities, for the sin of disloyalty of carrying on the struggle for the establishment of a National State in India will be mulcted.

This frank statement is very heloful in clarifying the issues and giving us a glimpse into the mentality of those that are in power to-day in England. It affords a clear indication of the line or attitude that the nationalists or the Majorities will have to take in regard to the responsibility for the observation of the guarantees which should be provided for, for the protection of the minorities. The consideration of this aspect of discriminating policy may however be deferred to some later stage

EXAGGERATING THE ISSUE.

At this stage I should like to impress upon my countrymen and all fair-minded Englishmen also, that the minorities problem is not a monopoly of India, the existence of religious or racial minorities is by no means a phenomenon peculiar to the Indian horizon. It extends to other lands far and wide and bears a very close resemblance to the main characteristics of the problems here in this country. This needs to be emphasised as the existence of the minorities in India is trotted out, in and out of season, as a formidable difficulty against National Government in India. The absence of an agreement among all sections of the Minorities and Majorities is regarded by some who have not bestowed much thought to its consideration, as a serious obstacle if not a positive disqualification for India in her efforts to secure Responsible Government.

IGNORING FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.

This view ignores certain fundamental facts. In no country can all the people take the same view on any given issue. It is an every day experience that in England and in other countries which have gained considerable experience of working representative institutions, there are vigorous differences of views on almost every issue. Even on economic issues which affect a country's prosperity there has been a serious and unceasing divergence of views not only among the general public but also among serious thinkers and experts who have devoted considerable time and energy to the study of the problems.

ILL-SUITED CONTRIVANCE.

The contrivances, sought, devised and imposed upon India in the name of protection of Minorities have been open to serious objections and were ill-suited for the purpose. The objective in devising remedies must be to prevent racial and religious differences from causing political distinctions and discriminations to the prejudice of the minorities. The methods adopted in India were such that they could not but add political cleavage to credal distinctions. They divided Indian society into separate political camps based on religious creeds which continue to cast their baneful shadow.

LAST WORD WITH GOVERNMENT.

Again India of to-day is not—in fact no country has ever been—in the happy position of settling a question of this nature independently of its Government. In this matter the last word always rests with the Government and the views and attitude of the Government necessarily affect the views and attitude of the different sections and communities and their leaders. They have to take into account the policy of the Government of the country and give it a very large place in their deliberations, conclusions, and efforts for practical solutions.

ISSUE RENDERED MORE COMPLEX.

No pact or understanding has been arrived at without taking into account the inclinations and attitude of the Government. When the Government's policy is not based on equity and equality for all concerned the difficulties multiply and make a rational solution by communities themselves an impossible task. Preferences, concessions and weightage involve corresponding diminution, encroachment and denial of the legitimate civil and political rights of the other sections, which is most disliked by democracies and cannot be justified before the public and commended to the sections adversely affected by them. It makes it still more difficult even for the fair-minded and reasonable men among the favoured communities to persuade their communities to forego the prefences and advantages, though unjust to other communities, when they are within the easy grasp of the community.

Among the masess, such reasonable men are represented by their aggressive opponents as persons prepared to sacrifice the interests of their community without telling them that the proposals advanced constitute advantages which are unjust to other communities. They thus try to discredit them among the masses, often by introducing other narrow considerations, and suggesting that they have the support of the Government for their claims. And these short-sighted people claim to be leaders of their sections and real representatives of their opinions and become insistent and persistent advocates of unequal capitulations.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Plainly it is primarily the duty of the Government to settle the question in an impartial manner and on rational basis and not to allow the question of an equitable and practical solution to drift indefinitely as it alienates one section of the people from another. The Government has not yet discharged this duty. If the communal question is ever present in Indian affairs, the responsibility clearly rests predominantly with the Government. It has not given a correct and rational lead which it is for the Government to do. It has not afforded the communities the guidance on the lines of experience of other countries. The Government Committees and Commissions and departmental enquiries and reports all closed their eyes and their minds and observed a studied silence regarding the solutions of identical problems devised for and adopted by several States, under the guidance of the League of Nations. It has used the communal problem and the absence of an agreement among representatives chosen by the Government, as a means and a plea for delaying and putting off the solution of larger political questions.

LEADERS' DUTY.

I have no hesitation in admitting that it is the duty of the leaders of public opinion to give a correct lead to the people and to help the Government in coming to right conclusions and just solutions. Government may on their part encourage or discourage the leaders of the people to put forward rational and balanced suggestions or unbalanced, irrational and one-sided claims by consulting or refusing to consult one set or the other of the leaders and chosing one or the other of them as representatives of the people on conferences and committees. But this must not deter the leaders of the nation from pressing forward to secure an effective solution.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

British Parties Mixed Up.

A temporary peace has been patched up between the right and left wings of the Labour Party, and the Independent Labour Party will continue its affiliation with the National Labour Party. The differences between the two sections have been growing wider daily, but after the break-up of the Labour Party there was a lull in their quarrels. Both Mr. MacDonald and Lord Snowden resigned their membership of the I.L. Party long before they definitely decided to walk into the Tory fold to save British Capitalism. There is very little in common between the two groups, and we shall not be surprised if Mr. Lloyd George, who is without a following now, decides to combine with them and lead them against the serried phalanx of Tories. If right wing Labour is lacking in leadership, the wily Welsh leader's followers number less than half-a-dozen now. How are the mighty fallen! But Mr. MacDonald's followers are also hard at work to find a place for their leader, when he is ultimately jettisoned by the Tory bondage.

Reparations Illustrated.

The "Illustrierte Zeitung" has issued a special supplement dealing with Reparations, War Debts and Commercial Warfare, feeding the flames of the crisis. It contains special articles by German officials of the Reich and the Reichsbank, but the illustrations of the economic and financial aspects of the Reparations payments are the more valuable parts as they show graphically the various stages in the development of the world crisis. The chief complaint is the disappearance of the "Transfer Clause" from the Young Plan. According to this, the creditor Nations were bound to take out of Germany only as much of the payments as could be exported without the exchanges breaking down. When this clause was set aside, the result was that Germany borrowed from other nations to pay her creditors and this is believed to have been the real cause of the crisis developing.

Is Religion Decaying?

Several divines observed during the Easter week that civilization was drifting farther and farther from religion and spirituality. We do not know if things are quite so bad as certain Churchmen would make them out to be. But, we know that the conceptions of religion, creed and spirituality of some of these divines is not what it should be. Religion is no religion if it finds any sanction either in ancient books or ancient customs for anything repugnant to Reason or Humanity. It is touching indeed to hear that millions of Western Christians still believe that a particular thorn preserved somewhere puts on the colour of fresh blood when Good Friday coincides with the Annunciation. It is a pity, too, that many Christian divines fully support the numerous un-Christian practices of Western Imperialist Nations in the East.

Indian Coal For Indian Mills.

The Financial Editor of "Liberty" complains that the cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad have been importing increasing quantities of South African coal for the last two years despite repeated protests from Bengal coal-miners. He states further: "It is up to the cotton mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, who find a big market for their cloth in the markets of Bengal, to show some reciprocity, if they are incapable of patriotism, in this matter." We do not know how far the complaint is justified. But it is clearly the duty of Indian mills to use Indian coal exclusively or almost exclusively.

Treatment Of Politicals.

It is reported that Shrimati Bimal Protiva Devi, a detenu in the Suri Jail in Bengal, is being refused any interviews with her relations for the last two months. Detenus are generally allowed one interview every week. To withhold even that right from a woman imprisoned without even the semblance of a trial is both unjust and cruel. We also understand that in Bengal and in other Provinces women political prisoners in 'C' Class are allowed only one interview in three months. Such rigour in the matter of interviews is needless severity in the case of all prisoners. But if Government cannot appreciate the need of placing all women political prisoners in a higher class than 'C,' is it too much to allow such prisoners one interview and one letter a month, as is allowed in the case of all 'B' Class prisoners?

Tipsy-Cake

The Old Woman of Bori Bunder is terribly concerned for the "sanctity of treaties". She can hardly contain herself. "There are no two ways of looking at Mr. De Valera's threat to repudiate certain provisions of the Anglo-Irish Treaty".

* * *

This might be true if Mr. De Valera had made any such threat, but he has done nothing of the kind. He has merely claimed to exercise the right of Ireland under the provisions of the Treaty for a friendly revision, with a view to remove two things obnoxious, as he alleges, to the Irish people. His government is entirely within its rights in making this demand.

* * *

A comparison of this to Germany's tearing up of the "Scrap of Paper" at the outset of the Great War could only emanate from the senile mentality of Bori Bunder.

* * *

The Old Lady had better wait until it is settled, as it probably will be, by arbitration, whether the Irish claim is admissible under the Treaty or not. If and when that is decided in the negative, and the chances are against it if and then, it will be time to talk about repudiation of treaties.

* * *

"Uproar at Cotton Brokers'", "Pandemonium at South Indians'. Meeting", "Pandemonium at South Indians' Meeting", "Stoppage of all Forward Business in Gold", "Stormy Scenes at the Exchange". These are some of the dreadful things going on in our poor old city of Bombay, which has been reduced to this plight by the Civil Disobedience Movement and its pernicious example.

* * *

Who can say that Ordinances are not necessary when "Mobocracy" rules at Matunga—as a correspondent says in another column—and forward business in gold is stopped. We feel ourselves that the very foundations of society are shaken to the core, of the roots or something of that sort and the Police Commissioner ought to get a move on.

* * *

That meeting at Matunga is a revealing indication of the extent to which mob methods have demoralised the cultured calm of our civic life. Anyone who has observed the quiet and restrained dignity with which two Madrasis will conduct a controversial discussion must be surprised to find that even 1100 of them could possibly create a Pandemonium.

* * *

The thing becomes more surprising still when one reads that "the President was a distinguished member of the community with a stentorian voice, a resourceful brain and accustomed to any amount of rough handling". The stentorian voice and the resourceful brain we can understand—where is the South Indian whose brain is not resourceful?

* * *

But what intrigues us is the "rough handling" to which he is accustomed. Where did he become so accustomed? Surely not in gentle, peaceful, sylvan Arcadia-like and placid Matunga?

* * *

We have looked up the horoscopical references appropriate to the occasion and the time and we find that Mars being in conjunction with Capricornus and about to enter the house of Saturn there was a very dark influence passing over the residents of Matunga on Sunday last. We advise the Managing Committee to consult the astrologers before calling the next meeting.

* * *

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

"Plague Danger".

—"Evening News of India".

Usually if there is danger there is cause for alarm. But this is Bori Bunder's playful way of trying to scare you about nothing.

* * *

The danger seems to be more grave to the rats than to the human population. It seems that the latter are being attacked at the rate of five cases a month, while the poor rats are exterminated at the rate of 2,000 a day.

* * *

And it has yet to be proved that the rats cause plague. But don't tell the Haffkine Institute!

* * *

"Captain Cuttle, who won the Derby for Lord Woolavington in 1932, died at Marlfori as a result of a fall. Captain Cuttle was thirteen years of age".—"Evening News".

There's something wrong about the figures here, but what chiefly grates is the grammatical solecism of "who" in reference to a horse, which no racing writer would ever commit.

MORE SUPPORT TO RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

Representative Bombay Association's Wire To Lothian & Rajah Disowning Ambedkar's Lead.

The following wires have been sent to Lord Lothian and Rao Bahadur Rajah from Bombay:—

(1) From, Mr. J. S. Kaj, the well known leader of Mayawanshi Samaj to Rao Bahadur Rajah, "Mayawanshi Samaj, Guzerati-speaking section, whole heartedly support Rajah-Munje Pact.

(2) From Mr. J. S. Kaj, to Lord Lothian, "We support Rajah Munje Pact."

(3) From, M. D. Verma, President Rajput Sangathan Maha Sabha to Lord Lothian "We support Rajah-Munje Pact" "No confidence in Ambedkar."

(4) From, Lakhalal Waghela, Secretary, Bala Mitra Mandal, Walpakhadi, to Lord Lothian, Delhi. "Depressed classes want joint Electorates Adult Franchise and support Rajah-Munje Pact. "Note Ambedkar not our man."

(5) From, Mr. Laxman Sura Gohil, President, Mehgwal Sudharak Sabha "Support Rajah-Munje Pact" and "Disown Ambedkar and his London Pact."

MAHARS DISOWN AMBEDKAR.

(6) To Lord Lothian, From L. Gangawane, Secretary, Satara District Mahar Sangh, Satara District "Mahars whole-neartedly support Rajah-Munje Pact, disagree with Minority Pact in London, by Dr. Ambedkar. Trust in Rajah alone.

It is understood Mr. D. D. Gholap the first nominated member to Montford Council is advocating Joint Electorates.

(7) Mr. Shanakarrao Malharrao Patil, on behalf of Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Thana Kolaba and Ahmednagar Associations of (Chamars Tanners and Leather Workers) "Support Rajah-Munje Pact. Disown Ambedkar and his London Pact."

(8) From, Mr. Kale, to Lord Lothian, (Satara District Chamghrs) "Want Joint Electorates with adult Franchise, full confidence in Rajah.

Mr. Vithal Ranoji Ahireker to Lord Lothian, "Hairilea Chambahrs Samaj support Rajah-Munje Pact.

(9) From, Mr. K. P. Talegaokar to Lord Lothian "Chewli Hitawardh Samaj support Rajah-Munje, Pact, Disown Ambedkar."

(10) From Mr. Sakharam Bhown Karjolkar, "Dabholi Chamabhara support Rajah-Munje Pact, Advocate adult Franchise for all."

(11) Mr. Gangaram Hanumantrao Pandirkar, "Rohidas Sewa Sangh support Rajah Munje Pact Disown Ambedkar and his London Pact."

(12) Mr. Ramchandra Balaram Deolekar, "Thana Untouchables support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(13) Mr. Shivram Sadanand Desai "Rohidas Social Club support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(14) From, Mr. B. L. Deorukahar, "Rohidas Education Society support Rajah Munje Pact."

(15) Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Chandorkar, "Member School Board, Kurla: "Depressed Classes of Kurla support Rajah Munje Pact."

(16) From, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Khoker, "Anti-Untouchability Central Board support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(17) From Mr. Sawalaram Gundaji Dolfode, "Leather Workers Association support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(18) Mr. Ananda Vithal Ahirekar, "Bombay Presidency Chambhars Central Commttee support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(19) "Rohidas Samaj Hitavardhak support Rajah Munje Pact. Govind Borgharker Secretary."

(20) Mr. Murar Kara, President Rohit Samaj Bulsar "Depressed Classes Bulsar support Rajah-Munje Pact."

(21) Mr. Dewji Dala Bhai, President Rohit Samaj Kacholi Jalalpur:—

"Full support from D. C. Kacholi for Rajah-Munje Pact."

JUSTICE MIRZA ADDRESSES "OLD FOGIES"

Old Boys Of Wilson College Celebrate Centenary With Help Of Coroner

"A gathering of old fogies"! This was the humourous reference made by Mr. Justice Mirza addressing a gathering of "Old boys" of the Wilson College, on the occasion of its centenary celebrations on Tuesday evening. The meeting was largely attended, among those present being Sir Govind Madgaokar, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Prof. P. A. Wadia and Sir J. J. Mody.

Numerous congratulatory messages including one from the Viceroy and another from Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay were received by the Principal.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor in his message said that he knew from his personal experience how excellent was the work that was being carried on by the College. Trully, the Church of Scotland had placed the City under an immense obligation for having maintained the College for so long, and for having brought its buildings, hostels and equipment to such a state of perfection.

Principal McKenzie said that all of them who either studied or taught in the College were bound together not only in the pursuit or the communication of truth, but in the endeavour after the highest things that were laid open to human experience and in the purpose of service.

STUDY OF BIBLE.

Mr. Justice Mirza spoke in highly complimentary terms about the work of the College, a feature of which was the good understanding between the professors and the students. He said that the college was avowedly a missonary institution and did not believe in the divorce of religion from the teaching of literature or science. One could not understand the spirit of English literature without a proper study of the Bible and besides, there was nothing objectionable in the study of the Bible which was so full of spiritual meaning.

Mr. Kane and Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed associated themselves with the remarks of the previous speaker.

CORONER ATHAVLE.

The Chairman in introducing the next speaker said: "Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner, will now address you" (Laughter).

Mr. Justice Mirza was dressed in a white khaddar coat which was the subject of comment among those present.

MR. KHIMJI M. RATHOD of the Removal of Untouchable League, Bombay, who proceeded to Delhi on Monday night to see Mr. M. C. Rajah on behalf of the signatories to the Bombay Manifesto signed by 5,000 Untouchable repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's leadership.

WHEN IS A LATHI CHARGE A LIGHT LATHI CHARGE?

(Continued from page 1).

ernment had already crushed the Executive by Ordinances and wished now to crush the Judiciary. Why was the apology of temporary Legislation put forward, when the Power had been possessed for seven years and was wanted for five years more? He challenged the Home Member to state outside the House that every Detenu was an inveterate terrorist, and not take shelter behind his privileged position in the House. He said that the foundations of British rule which were said to be based on justice were being shaken.

Sardar Sant Singh said that if the Assembly was merely to give power wanted by the Executive, then they might all disperse. The House must see that the Executive worked under a civilised system.—

AMENDMENT LOST

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Sir James Crerar opposed the amendment pointing out that Clause Four was most important in the whole bill. He asked the House to realis its responsibility and to discharge its duties by rejecting the amendment, which, if passed, would prevent the Local Government from exercising its powers under the local Act.

The amendment was lost by fiftythree votes to 33.

Mr. Patil moved another amendment that Clause Four shall be in force for one year only. This was also lost.

Mr. Seetharama Raju moved an amendment that a tthe end of Clause Four, the following proviso ra added "providid, however, that the procedure laid down in the Act had been complied with. He said if Government wished that no law should be respected by their executive, then let them suspend all laws. This proviso was the acid test of the bonafides of Government as to whether they wanted this act should be administered without remedy against illegal detentions or not.

The debate on this had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned for the day.—A.P.

JEWISH OLYMPIAD

LONDON, March 28.

The first organised demonstration of athletic spirit of Jewish youth begins at Tel Aviv tomorrow when 300 competitors including many well-known athletes and ten Jewish champions will compete in the Jewish Olympic games lasting three days.

Twenty countries including England, Australia and the United States have sent teams.—Reuter.

"PANDEMONIUM AT S. INDIAN MEETING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I write to say that there was no censure motion passed on the present managing committee of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers Society Ltd. All the eight members, excepting one, submitted their resignation of the membership of the Committee and as there was no one also to come forward to take up the place the general body requested the present Committee to continue in office which they have refused.

The headline 'Managing Committee of Co-operative Society resign after censure' is quite out of place and exaggerated and there was no censure motion at all.

Will you very kindly contradict this report.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE S. I. CO., C. S. LTD.

Bombay, March 29.

"MOBOCRACY WITH A VENGEANCE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Anent the meeting of the Society which was held on Sunday last, the report which appeared in your paper of to-day's debate is in the main correct. One of the headlines, however, suggests that the Managing Committee resigned after a vote of censure was passed on them This is incorrect. On the other hand, they were begged to remain in office after a vote of confidence was passed on them, as will be evident from the concluding para of the report itself.

In this communication I am more concerned with the conduct of the members at the meeting than with the Society itself. The South Indian people resident in Bombay are as a class intelligent and educated, but the disorderliness which was noticed at Sunday's meeting cannot by any means redound to their credit. The word "meeting" is too dignified a term to be used in that connection, it was more in the nature of an assembly at a fish market.

I admit that on questions affecting the management of great public institution, differences of opinion are bound to exist, and that full opportunity should be given to ventilate the grievances of the members. But why cannot the members observe a certain orderliness and decorum in the transaction of the business before the meeting? Why should a hundred and one voices be raised at one and the same time whenever the President or any one else attempted to speak? As a result of the uproar and confusion which marked the proceedings from the beginning to the end, dozens of respectable and impartial people were hindered from having their say who would have otherwise placed their well considered views before the general body. This is "mobocracy" with a vengeance!

The President was a distinguished member of the community, a man with a stentorian voice a resourceful brain and accustomed to any amount of rough handling, but even he had to threaten to close down the proceedings due to the intolerable way in which the members behaved.

If such rowdyism is to be a feature of meetings in future, I am sure no decent man would care to attend them. I suggest to the management that to avoid an awkward situation hereafter, a corps of volunteers be formed to help the President to maintain order and if need be to eject undesirable elements from such meetings. The tragedy of it is that even people who ought to have known better contribute their best to the din and disorderliness of the meeting.

"ONE WHO WAS PRESENT."

EDITOR'S NOTE ON ABOVE.

The report in the "Chronicle" did not say a vote of censure was passed on the Managing Committee. It was correctly stated that the meeting recorded a vote of confidence in its members. The word "censure" in the heading had reference to the blame imputed to the Managing Committee in the Sub-Committee's Report and in this connection the word was applicable and correctly used.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

District Police Go Down To Lusitanians

The Lusitainans "B" to-day disposed of the Bombay District Police, by four goals against two. The Police went down rather tamely after a hard struggle for the first three quarters of an hour. An idea of the play may be had from the fact that the last 15 minutes produced five quick goals. It was bad policy, for the Police to continue to play with eight forwards after the equalizer had been headed. The Lusitanians quickly took advantage of their weakened defence and put themselves in an unassailable position.

The game opened evenly enough with the rival defences always on top. The Police forwards though covering the ground faster than their opponents were uncertain in their shooting and missed quite a few easy chances of scoring. The first goal, however, came from the Lusitanians through J. D'Souza just before the interval.

The first 15 minutes of the second half was a hard fight with the Police pressing all the time. Getting desperate they brought in their backs in the forward time and stormed the Lusitanian goal, Chand Bux at last netting the equalizer. A minute later D'Souza again put the Lusitanians one up. In another five odd mniutes two more goals were added by J. D'Souza. The last goal came from Chand Bux, a minute from time.

Line-ups:—

LUSITANIANS "B":—J. De' Sa; Pontes, R. De Sa; Mascarenhas, Ferro, Fernandes; D'Lima, D'Souza, E. D'Souza, J. D'Souza, Denees.

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE:—Cowper; Symonds, Mackenzie; Shahbuddin, D'Souza, Hamid; Mahadeo, Mahomed, Kader Ali, Chand Bux, More.

LUSITANIANS "B" 4 goals
BOMBAY DIST. POLICE 2 goals.

To-day's Match.

5-30 p.m. St. Mary's School vs. G. I. P. Stores.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

British Press Comments

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Apparently a more sympathetic attitude of Indian Princes towards the Federal idea is commented on by the "Times" and the "Manchester Guadian." The former concludes that the Princes who accepted Federation in principle but have been unable to agree on details of its application are beginning to close their ranks. "United Front" is the tradition of their Order." The paper adds: Whatever be the tenor of resolutions that the Princes' Chamber may pass in the present session, reconciliation of dissenting Rulers encourages cautious optimism as regards the chances of their ultimate co-operation.

CHANGES IN OPINION.

"The Manchester Guardian" says: It appears that either the Princes have recovered some of their enthusiasm for Federation or their recent hesitancy was much exaggerated. The paper declares that there have been many changes in opinion and mood amongst the parties concerned in the All-India Federation since nearly two years ago; the Princes' mood seems now to be neither hot nor cold.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Mar. 29.	
Previous closing rate	6.20
To-day's opening rate	6.20
Difference	unchgd
To-day's closing rate	6.13
Difference	—7

Broach expectation Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY

Liverpool, Mar. 29.	
Previous closing rate	4.85
To-day's opening rate	4.53
Difference	—27
To-day's closing rate	4.45
Difference	—40

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Mar. 29	
Silver ready	17 11/16
Lower	1/4
Silver forward	17 11/16
Lower	1/4

Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Mar. 29.	
Silver Spot	54-10-0
Silver Chaitra	54-12-0
Gold Spot	26-14-0
Gold Chaitra	26-13-0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 29.	
Previous closing	3.82 7/8
To-day's closing	3.78
Difference	—4 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 29.	
Previous closing	3.64 1/8
To-day's closing	3.78
Difference	+13 7/8

PATHANS ATTACK UNION OFFICE

Fifteen Strikers Injured In Resisting Invasion Of Blacklegs

We have received the following statement made by a Pathan Union Member from Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Dock Workers Union:—

"At about 10-30 p.m. (Tuesday) a large number of Pathans were seen marching with sticks towards the Union Office. I phoned to the Dongri Chowki and called for police aid as other important leaders were absent from the Union Office.

"The police refused to move in the matter and the Pathans not only attacked the workers and the volunteers at the door but also entered the office and one man came through the window.

"The strikers then came to the scene and attempted to drive away the invaders. After an hour the police arrived and the invaders withdrew.

"About 15 strikers were injured."

PROFESSOR AWARDED DAMAGES IN SUIT AGAINST POLICE CHIEF

LAHORE, March 29.

Decree for damages to the extent of Rs. 5,500 was granted by Agha Mahomed Sultan Mirza, Senior Sub-Judge, to Professor Santram Siyal of the D. A. V. College against Mr. Neel, Assistant Superintendent of Police for an alleged beating given to the Professor by Mr. Neel in a class-room of the College on 8th October 1930 when the College was being picketed in connection with the passing of death sentence on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. The Professor had filed a suit for Rs. 10,000 damages. Prof. Sayal's case against Mr. Ferrn, Traffic Inspector was dismissed.—A.P.

United Lodge Of Theosophists.

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

"SACRIFICE OF THE SOUL"

Short talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday March 30th, 6-15 P.M.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

CITY NOTES

WHERE IS MOUNT ARARAT?

THE TRAGEDY OF FLOATING FUNDS IN EUROPE

Bombay, Mar. 29.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.7 ps. gold or 14.86 pence to-day.

The London-New York cross-rate has been moving up somewhat too firmly during the last few days. It seems to have settled about 362 after the decline from 371 and now it has been mounting up rapidly, too rapidly indeed to be sound. This is all the more remarkable in view of the three reductions in the Bank of England rate. The cause for this rapid rise is to be found in the movements of floating funds between London, Amsterdam, Paris and New York, seeking a refuge which does not seem to be available. It is like Noah's Ark seeking for Mount Ararat and it is not yet in sight.

LONDON'S VIEW

That London is against any such upward movement is clear from the opening cross-rate to-day which was 377½ against yesterday's New York closing rate of 382. This means that the Bank of England is prepared to stem the tide of rising cross-rate, as it is quite probable that these very funds might start a downward movement later on of an equally wild nature if confidence of the holders should shift to another centre. It is thought in commercial circles in Britain that the best rate of exchange at which Britain stands to benefit is about 365 to 375 and the Bank of England might try to keep it at about this level as long as it can.

WANDERING DEPOSITS

Almost ever since the end of the war, most European nations have been keeping substantial balances in London and New York in order to effect international payments When London went off gold, these funds sought refuge in New York and Paris, though some good part went to Brussels and Amsterdam. The United States is believed to be unsound because of the budget deficits, the hoarding of currency on account of bank failures, and the possible consequences of withdrawal of French balances which are believed to be as much as £120 millions. The funds have now to choose between London and Paris and sentiment is turning more and more in favour of the former on account of the repayments of the foreign loans contracted to save the pound and the balancing possibilities of the budget.

EFFECT ON COTTON

The steep rise in cross-rate became a threat to the cotton market and bulls became bears though the technical position is the other way round perhaps. To-day, from 195, the cotton price danced down to 189 and there is no doubt that the evening business would be a case of a dance upward from 189 to 196 because the opening cross-rate in London has been weaker. In the circumstances, genuine business is likely to be much restricted, as no one would dare to say which direction the next dance would take.

SURAT CANARD

The cotton market regards with considerable amusement the cock and bull story of Surat merchants being unable to put through any purchase contracts because Bombay markets are closed. The humour of the story lies in the fact that no Surat purchases are covered in Bombay, not even a single bale. But it serves the purposes of "stunt" news and the mischief is done.

EFFECT ON SHARE MARKETS

The lower prices of cotton affected shares which were easy on the day's business. The next business day might possibly find steadier tone because of the higher price of cotton. Surely, these are not things which justify the linking of the rupee to sterling which is pointed out by official apologists as a blessing. A free rupee would have saved us from these fluctuations at least.

PREPOSTEROUS

There is one suggestion made by the Kamat Committee which is extremely inadvisable. They recommend that the Government should take power to force the people to lease out lands for sugar-cane plantation. The proposal is accompanied with the curious apology that the power may never have to be used as its mere existence will make people obey it. It is unfair to force people to lease out lands against the normal needs of the agriculturist population.

ARE GOVERNMENT BUYING SECURITIES?

Mr. B. Das has reiterated his statement that the Government are buying Securities and that this buying is responsible for the recent rises. From the enquiries made here and at Calcutta, this does not seem quite correct. Bombay has been buying while Calcutta has been selling and those in the know almost confidently state that the buyers are private parties. Why should not Government deny the rumour and lay this ghost?

CURIOUS TURN

Those who have observed the trend of the securities market would have noted that 3½ per cents have ceased for some time to be an index of movement in quotations of other issues. Short term Bonds and Loans have shown continuing steadiness while the 3½ per cents have been dropping during the last few days. That would seem to signify a little stray hope that conversion operations might be undertaken sooner than was previously expected.

AFGHANS ATTACK MILITIA POST

Air Operations Hanpered By Weather

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

A communique states: On 26th March a gang of Afghan tribesmen, probably Kharots or Suleiman Khel, variously estimated at 150 to 300 men, attacked a Zhob militia post at Sambaza not far from the Durand line in Fort Sandeman Agency. Reinforcements were sent immediately which reached Sambaza on the 27th afternoon unopposed. The garrison of the post are reported to have had five casualties. The latest reports received on the 28th state that the enemy lashkar has dispersed across the Afghan Frontier after suffering two casualties. The Royal Air Force also carried out reconnaissances, but were much hampered by unfavourable weather conditions.—A.P.

SPECIALISED TRAINING IN

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"The Bombay Chronicle" is Printed with

SWADESHI PRINTING INK

Manufactured by

Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co

at their Factory at

Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Sudden Slump In Prices

POLITICAL SITUATION CASTS GLOOM

Long Liquidation And Bear Pressure

Failure of the U. S. A. Congress to balance the Government Budget is causing anxiety. Both progressivists and democratics are opposing new measures. This development has unnerved bulls and Bears are attempting to depress cotton prices.

PESSIMISM PREVAILS.

This year there will be general election of the U. S. A. Congress and there exists considerable anxiety about its future. All industrial and commodity centres are rather in an unsettled condition and pessimism prevails.

NO DESIRE TO BUY

Steady improvement in sterling Pound ought to have a hardening effect on the cotton prices in New York but there is no desire to buy and Farm Board's assurances are disregarded.

New York, March 28.

The New York Cotton futures market was weak on absence of buying, while selling is stimulated by weakness of Wallstreet, but later on prices partially advanced on short covering.

The market re-opened after Easter Holidays at a decline of 10 to 11 points. This level was the highest for the day as there was utter absence of demand. Selling orders poured in from all directions and failure of the Congress to balance the Government Budget stimulated heavy selling by Bear operators. The stock market was weak and tired longs were liquidating their speculative purchases on an unwilling market. Prices kept on reaching low levels on every out burst of selling enthusiasm and before 20 minutes of the close, the market reached the lowest level of the session with a decline of 37 to 28 points. At this level there was scattered short covering which resulted in a small rally of 7 points in the near month while other options remained neglected. The market closed at a net decline of 26 to 31 points. Middling spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 6.30 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 27 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices registered a drop of 28 points at 6.24 c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

"During the past week prices were easier. Reports from Washington of an impending intensive campaign for selling the stabilisation stocks were followed by a statement that no sales would be made except in accordence with the announced programme; but nevertheless a widespread uncertainty has been aroused regarding the possible distribution of the Farm Board financed supplies and this is believed to be responsible for the bulk of the recent liquidation. Subsequently the nervousness tended to subside but buyers have not been disposed to follow up the advances.

Except for the tornado which did damage to property in a section of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee the weather has been more favourable, though the previous cold wave may cause a delay in planting in the Southern third belt.

The Census Ginning figures are regarded as increasing the prestige of the Crop Reporting Board's estimates but it caused little change in the statistical calculations."

DECLINE ON JAPANESE SELLING.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Our Liverpool friends cable last night stating that the decline was also partly due to Japanese selling in consequence of unfavourable Far Eastern news and state "long" liquidation.

In view of the unsettled political situation in America and the precarious financial condition there together with the unsettled politic outlook throughout the world expression of any definite opinion based on normal factors is most difficult, though the present sharp fall at a time when planting is in full swing must discourage farmers.

The rejection on Saturday of the Sales Tax Bill by the American Congress and the uncertainty caused over the heavy budget deficit brought a sharp decline."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March 24th:—

July Highest 6.73 (2.19 p.m.) lowest 6.65 (11.34 a.m.)

New York March 28th:—

May Highest 6.41—09 lowest 6.13—37.

July Highest 6.57 (Opening) lowest 6.33 (2-40 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: — Political situation America failure Congress to so far balance budget causing anxiety.

New York:—Cotton declined on long liquidation. Weakness stocks and wheat and general uncertainty pending Congress balancing budget.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool under date 24th March:

Situation in America continues deteriorate while administration still refuses face facts. As conditions threre appear liely continue decline compared Britain think Sterling should strengthen further Precarious political economic situations render short view prices Useless. Ultimately convinced gold prices must rise but pending real constructive actions further decline quite possible."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Dated 24th:—Less pressure, better tone but business mostly local.

New York cables:—Trade ignoring Farm Board's reassurances.

Dated 23th:—New York market declined on Southern selling, stoploss orders being reached, and on unsettled Budget outlook.

NEW YORK, NOON CALL.

New York, March 28.

May	6.34
July	6.50
October	6.71

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 28. To-day's Closing.

May	6.20—30
July	6.38—28
October	6.61—26
December	6.74—28
January, 1933	6.81—31
Middling Spot	6.30—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 28.

March	6.24—27
May	6.37—29
Middling Spot	6.24—28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 28.

Demand Bills	3.32.75

BOMBAY COTTON

SHARP RECOVERY

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

As a result of a sharp decline of 30 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 193 for Broach A./M. delivery.

To-day all tejimandi business will be finally declared for Broach A./M. delivery and on Friday delivery orders will be issued against this contract. There are various rumours that several big operators are trying to take up tenderable stock against Broach contract, but in view of steady rise in sterling, such a move does not seem feable.

The market did not open at the usual time as there was a meeting of the Cotton Brokers to arrange for trading in Broach July-August delivery, and annual election of office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee. The meeting adjourned to 5-30 p.m. to further discussion of the situation.

Our mrket opened at 3 p.m. at Rs. 193 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 192-4 rallied to Rs. 193. At this level option dealers who were long selling.

Steady selling by option dealers in the absence of any buying depressed prices to Rs. 187.8 owing to decline in New York cotton prices and rise in sterling. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 30 points but it opened a shade better at a decline of 27 points. Rates in the local market were steady at Rs. 189.

Later there was good enquiry and after a sharp rally the market closed at 5-30 p.m. at Rs. 192/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 7th April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 349.
Banks Selling T. T. 348.
Banks Buying T. T. 342-1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. closed.
Banks Buying D. D. closed.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 68

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 118 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 88 7/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling 117-1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 3.83 28th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/8 9/16 29th inst.
Japan-London 1/8 1/2 28th inst.
London-Paris closed.
London-Belgium closed.
London-Switzerland closed.
London-Italy closed.
London-Berlin closed.
London-Holland closed.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—quiet. dull.
Gold £5-12-2 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 15/16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/32 per cent. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 per cent. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 29.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61/5

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 91/4

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 89/14

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68/12

4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs 96/12

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97/2

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs 90

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs 99/14

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/10

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9

6 1|2 per cent. 1933 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs 103/2

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of Market.—Fairly Steady.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 29.

168	Motiram Vaghji Kavi	170½
51	Do. Kekri	161
89	Do. Dhangadhra	187½
83	Do. Dabhoi	198
42	Do. Bantva	188½
85	Finlay Mill Punjab American	18 on
50	B. Mavji Palej	20
100	Khimji Punjab Pandurna	1½ on

CAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

June	137.30
September	141.50

BOMBAY PRODUCE

UNEASY FEELING

Bombay, March 29.

The feeling in the local produce market is rather uneasy. There is only scattered export demand and stocks are large. Groundnut stocks in the interior are light and while some operators look upon this as a bullish factor, stocks in Bombay and Goa are large. In Bombay stocks are estimated at about 150,000 bags. Prices comparing with other seeds are dear and with expectations of further improvement in stealing chances are in favour of a temporary decline.

Castorseed market acts heavy with restricted demand. New crop is fairly large and arrivals have commenced. The only bullish factor is the present low price which is Rs. 34/- while groundnuts are quoted at Rs. 47/8. Linseed is quiet with little business. Operators are anxiously awaiting to deal in new delivery months.

GOLD AND SILVER

Prices Give Way

Bombay, March 29.

Prices of Gold and Silver both gave way to-day as a result of improved sterling exchange. There practically little or no business in Gold and nominal price of ready Bar is about Rs. 26/6.

Silver market is weak with no demand. To-day being the tender day of Fagan settlement, heavy tenders are expected. Fagan opened at Rs. 54/2 and declined to Rs. 54/- Chaitra delivery is quiet at Rs. 54/6. Spot Bar Silver is quoted at Rs. 54/-. The undertone of the market is weak and most of the merchants look for steady improvement in sterling resulting in gradual decline in the prices of silver and gold. There may be temporary rallies but it will be difficult to maintain the improvement as the demand continues poor. Later on there was more enquiry and prices improved. Rates at 5 p.m. were as under.

Silver Ready	54	7	0
Fagan Delivery	54	7	0
Chaitra Delivery	54	12	0
Gold Ready	26	12	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,370
Central India	1,638
Barsi-Nugger	940
Hyderabad-Gaorani	195
Berar	3,174
Central Provinces	1,055
Dhollera	532
Rajputana	449
Sind-Punjab	925
Broach	8,099
Compta-Dharwar	56
Westerns-Northerns	65
Persians	87
Egyptians	7,550
East Africans	737
Cotton	26,872
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,819
Linseed	19,343
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	2,078
Gingellyseeds	1,416
Groundnuts	13,726
Castoreseeds	7,435
Rice	16,074
Myrabollams	3,979
Cottonseed	19,525
Gram	1,381
Joowar	3,258
Maize	23
Barley	624
Bajree	3,033
	Tons.
Coal	347

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 29.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 28-3-32	8964000	8808000
Receipts Yesterday 28-3-32	51000	12000
Exports to date 28-3-32	6730000	5569000
Stock at Ports 28-3-32	4427000	3798000
Stocks Interior Towns 28-3-32	1872000	1349000
Stock Liverpool 24-3-32	8630000	1153000
Visible Supply 28-3-32	9013000	7489000
Quantity in Sight 28-3-32	13425000	12097000
Quantity out of Sight 28-3-32	9615000	7701000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 29.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	173	169	165		161
M. G. Rajputana	173	169	165		161
M. G. Punjab	171	167	163		159
M. G. Oomra No. 3	191	107	183		
M. G. Oomra No. 11	223	199	195		
M. G. Oomra No. 2	196	192	188		

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Easy On Rise In Sterling Cross-Rate

UNDERTONE HEALTHY

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

The Bombay share market opened easy after Easter Holidays owing to improvement in Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate and weakness of raw cotton.

At the opening Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 670, Fazal at Rs. 305, Pearl at Rs. 170 and Century mill shares were offered at Rs. 207-8. Similarly other mill shares were also lower at a loss of Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5. Tata Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 21-4 and Bombay Burma shares were paid Rs. 322-8, while Indian Cements realised Rs. 188-12.

There was little fresh business but reports of inability of America to maintain Gold Standard caused little nervousness. There was mostly transfer business with increased selling in Fazal shares.

Government securities were rather easy on Jobbers' selling. 3 1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 61-8 and after small improvement of annas two, prices declined to Rs. 61-2. There was no demand.

The general feeling in the share market is bullish and every decline is likely to increase buying particularly in mill shares.

Towards the close, there was somewhat improved demand and Fazal shares rallied to Rs. 301|4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 29.

Bombay Dyeing 667, 71, 67, 70.
Century 207, 3, 4, 3.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 53.
Fazul 305, 6, 300, 301.
Indore 335, 33.
Madhowji 33.
Nagpur 266, 65.
New Great 130, 28.
Pearl 172, 70.
Simplex 18, 20.
Swadeshi 201, 197, 98.
Burma 323, 18, 20, 19.
Hydro 117.
Aram 108-2.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 21-12, 6 4.
Bundi 14-6.
Indian 190, 87, 80, 83, 86.
Katni Ord. 153, 51.
Alcock 106.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	287/8
50	Apollo	0/14/0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	58/12
250	Bombay Dyeing	670
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	203/2
100	Central India	265
100	Central India	271-14
100	Colaba	73/12
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	53-12
250	Currim	30
250	Dawn	60
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0/7/3
100	Elphinstone P.	20/12
100	Elphinstone	3
250	Fazulbhoy	301/4
100	Finlay	82/8
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	101/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sind-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Ellichpur Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	186
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	187
Mulkapur Fine	183
Khandesh Fine	183
Muthia F.G.	175
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	184
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	187
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	198
Broach F.G.	204/06
Punjab/American	212
Punjab/American mix	185/92
Cambodia	255
Miraj/Sangli	212
Comptа Good	220

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 29.
1st Sept. to 17th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	34-3-32	This year
Europe	1,064	93,217
Japan & China	1,000	485,763
Coast Ports	175	21,473
Up-country by Rail		107,864
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,976
Total	2,239	727,293

1000	Hindustan	1450
100	Indore Malwa	337-8
250	Jamshed	-4
50	Kastoorchand	7-12
100	Khatau	50
100	Kohinoor	117-8
250	Laxmi	925
100	Madhowji	10
250	Madras United	200
1000	Maneckji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	15
1000	Morarji	400
50	Mysore	103|12
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	128-2
100	New City	44-6
250	Pabani	93-12
250	Pearl	170
100	Phoenix	200
10	Premier	114
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1600
250	Simplex	18-12
100	Swan	20
100	Swadeshi	198-2
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	16
500	Vishnu P.	505
500	Vishnu	1439
1000	Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50	Baroda	62
50|25	Central	14-14
£10|5	Eastern	57-8
500	Imperial	1015
500-125	Imperial Contr.	248-2
100-50	India	86
5	Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	13-4
70	Gwalior	52-8
250	Indian	186-4
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40	Katni Def.	510
100	Katni	148-12
10	Punjab P.	8-14 xd.
10	Punjab	8
100	Shahabad	195

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-3
15	Jupiter	7-6
15	New India	16-12
200	Oriental	1600
10	Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	105
1000	Andhra Valley P.	935
1000	Andhra Val.	727-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	54-4
50	Bom. Tram	107-3
100	Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100	Tata Hydro	117-8
1000	Tata Power P.	1475
1000	Tata Power	442-8

RAILWAYS.

10	Bundi	14-8
100	Amritsar Patti	65
100	Central Province	69-4
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	46
100	Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500	Tanti Valley	600-10

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-4
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30	Tata Steel D.	280-0
75	Tata Steel	21-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	106-4
250	Bom. Steam B.	190
150	Bom. Steam	185-10
50	Bom. Telephone	51
8s.	Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
125	Bom. Burma Old	326-4
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Blearhing	137-8
15	Scindia	7-12
3 1/2 p.c.	Govt Paper	61-4
5 p.c.	1945-55 Tax Free	97-12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year
Khandesh	1,370	88,767
Central India	1,638	105,638
Barsi and Nagar	940	68,523
Hyderabad-Gaorani	195	18,511
Berar	3,174	188,791
Central Provinces	1,055	62,691
Total Oomras	8,372	532,893
Dholera	532	130,853
N.-W. Provinces		26,347
Rajputana	449	45,012
Sind-Punjab	925	127,757
Broach	8,099	54,283
Compta & Dharwar	56	11,964
Westerns-Northerns	65	14,532
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,705
Persian	87	1,272
American		87,491
Egyptian & African	8,287	109,560
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		236
Total	26,872	1,143,903

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, March 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 480/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 79/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 78/ per ton.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of traveller checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

BOMBAY MADE PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS

Current Quotations

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, March 29.

GREY UNBLEACHED.—	per lb. Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (S. quality)	0	12	6
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0	12	0
Shirtings	0	11	6
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	0	12	0
Drills	0	9	6
T. Cloths	0	11	3
Domestics	0	12	0
Domestics	0	11	6
Salita	0	11	0
Chadars	0	11	9
WHITE BLEACHED.—			
Stripped Sterlings	3	7	0
Twills	6	8	0
DYED GOODS.—			
Dyed Longcloth (black)	7	14	0
FANCY GOODS.—			
Susi, Grey Welt	2	1	0
Sholapur Coating	7	0	0
Kashmere Cloth	2	12	0
YARN.—	per lb.		
4s Bump (nominal)	0	3	9
6½s All Waste	0	5	0
8½s	0	6	6
10½s	0	6	9
12½s	0	7	3
16s	0	8	3
20s	0	9	6
24s	0	10	0
32s	0	12	3
40s	0	14	3

LINSEED PRICES LAW ENOUGH

Crop Smaller Than Expected

Liverpool, Mar. 29.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Crop is smaller than expected and most undesirable quality. Interior stocks comparatively smaller and new crop prospects look most unsatisfactory. Substantial acreage reduction expected. New crop prospects Canada, America and Russia, also reported unsatisfactory. Millers stocks in Continent comparatively smaller and look for substantial demand shortly. Consider Buenos Aires' prices low enough and favour purchases."

Official And Personal

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On Friday Mrs. R. A. Butler left the Governor's Camp.

On Saturday His Excellency left Chikalda and arrived at Sataldehi. En route he inspected the forest timber depot at Ellichpur, and the Leper Colony at Kothara. During a brief halt at Betul he was presented with, and replied to, an address by the Municipal Committee.

Manufactured by the HYDERABAD GOVT. SOAP FACTORY.
Sole Agents:—KOHINOOR AGENCIES, Samuel St., Bombay.

Conducted Europe Tour

By

JEENA & Co.

26th May, 1932 to 20th September, 1932

BY

Luxurious s. s. "CONTE ROSSO" (Tons 17,500)

Only Rs. 4,950- per person.

Including First Class Travel, Hotels, sight-seeing, Guides, Conveyances and Gratuities.

Accommodation limited to fifty persons.

Only a few berths are now available.

FINAL BOOKING DATE 31st MARCH, 1932.

APPLY:—

JEENA & CO.,

45 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TO AVOID PREMATURE DEATHS

In complicated cases of Pneumonia, Consumption, Dysentery, Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers, Arthritis, Diabetes, High blood pressure, Anjina Pectores, and other heart diseases in which the death rates are appallingly high in Bombay, PLEASE consult sharp **Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath**, who effects brilliont cures of such cases in no time. **Address:—Dr. TANDON, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea-Face, Bombay.** Office hours:—7—12 & 3—6.

WHY MERCKOZONE?

BECAUSE

MERCKOZONE is Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) "Merck" a product uniformly pure and stable and of the full strength indicated on the label.

BECAUSE

the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.

THEREFORE

never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it

No household is complete without

MERCKOZONE

The preparation with a thousand uses.

IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ., 10 OZ. AND 20 . OZ.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

B. S.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

Fore the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS.

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

HOW DE VALERA BECAME PRESIDENT

Dramatic Opening Scene Of Dail

URGENT ORDERS FOR RELIEF OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

I have watched the passing of the oldest post-war Government in Europe. It came at 4-30 this afternoon, when the seventh Parliament of the Irish Free State dethroned Mr. William T. Cosgrave and enthroned in his stead Mr. Eamon De Valera, son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother, born in the United States of America and taken to Ireland by his uncle when he was only three years old.

I have been at many meetings of Dail Eireann, but few as momentous as this one writes the special correspondent at Dublin of the "Daily Express" (London).

I have attended it when every member was virtually an outlaw—a fugitive from British justice with a price on his head—and I have been at meetings of it when armed men stalked through the corridors and eyed you suspiciously for a potential assassin.

But to-day's meeting was of a different order. It was to mark the passing of an epoch. A State was passing sentence on its leader, the only leader it had ever known until to-day.

You could not fail to know that the unusual was happening from the moment you entered Kildare-street and saw the crowds outside the gates of Leinster House, the meeting-place of the new as well as of the previous Parliaments of the Free State. They were there to cheer the victors of the polls, and they left no doubt who the victors were.

A colossal basket of flowers nearly tripped me up as I walked in. They were there for Mr. De Valera, sent all the way from the United States by American admirers.

He looked embarrassed as he took them, and handed them to his eldest son Vivian, while the crowds outide applauded frantically, and the women among them kissed their finger tips to the tall, spare figures so soon to emerge as President of the Executive Council of the first Republican Administration elected in the State created by Ireland's treaty with England.

TENSE SILENCE.

Mr. de Valera and his colleagues sat in their accustomed seats, and opposite them Mr. Cosgrave, a frail figure in correct morning attire with his out-going Ministers. There was tense silence while the Clerk of the House read the returns of the election, and then came the business proper of the sitting.

Mr. Gerry Boland, Mr. de Valera's chief Whip, was on his feet proposing Mr. Frank Fahy, one of his colleagues, for the Speakership of the new House. He had scarcely sat down when Mr. Cosgrave rose and proposed the re-election of Professor Michael Hayes, who had held the office for more than ten years.

Mr. Cosgrave, who was barely audible, urged that the Speakership should not be subject to the fluctuations of party fortunes. Mr. S. T. O'Kelly, Mr. de Valera's chief lieutenant, could not see any force in this argument, however, and the issue went to the vote. Mr. Frank Fahy was elected by 79 votes to 71.

It was the first trial of strength between the two parties in the new House, and the back benchers of Mr. de Valera's party cheered the result to the echo. As Mr. Fahy left his seat to take the chair Professor Hayes, who sat at the back of Mr. Cosgrave's benches, immediately rose, and the House followed his example.

After listening to a few words of thanks in Gaelic from the new Speaker, the House saw Mr. Cosgrave rise again, this time to ask the Speaker to convey the House's sympathy to the relative of Mr. Patrick Reynolds, of Sligo-Leitrim, and Mr. John Daily of East Cork, who had died before the assembly.

All eyes were turned to Mrs. Reynolds, who sat, a tragic figure in her widow's weeds, beside the only other woman member of the House Mrs. Collins O'-Driscoll. Even as she sat there a man was being tried in the Central Criminal Court nearby for the murder of her husband.

The whole House rose in sympathy. Immediately afterwards Mr. Michael Kilroy, a Fianna Fail back-bencher, rose and proposed Mr. de Valera for the Presidency of the Executive Council. A second back-bencher, Mr. Oscar Traynor, seconded.

PARTY DECLARATION.

Mr. Myles Dillon, son of the late Mr. John Dillon, the famous old Irish Parliamentary Party leader, in a maiden speech announced that he also would vote for the Fianna Fail leader.

"I hope he ensures that peace is kept at home and with our neighbours," said Mr. Dillon. "In that I will do all I can to help him, but in so far as he proposed to lead us into war with friendly nations I will oppose him vehemently at every step."

Mr. Cosgrave briefly intimated that his party intended to put forward no nominee.

Mr. William Norton, leader of the Labour group, announced their decision to support Mr. de Valera.

Mr. Ernest Blythe, the outgoing Minister of Finance, challenged a division on the motion for Mr. de Valera's election, with the result that he was elected by 81 votes to 68—a majority of thirteen.

When the result was handed by the Fianna Fail Chief Whip to the Speaker Mr. de Valera's supporters both in the House and in the public galleries, cheered enthusiastically for a few minutes. The House then adjourned while Mr. de Valera interviewed the Governor-General; after which he announced his Cabinet nominations to the Dail.

Immediately the members of the new Ministry had received their warrants Mr. James Geoghegan, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister of Defence, summoned the Secretary of the Department of Justice from his home by telephone.

On his arrival they entered a waiting motor-car and drove to Arbour Hill Military Prison where prisoners sentenced under the Public Safety Act enacted by Mr Cosgrave's Government are detained.

They directed the authorities of the prison to compile a list of the political prisoners as distinct from prisoners sentenced for other offences, and to see that the political prisoners were segregated from the others, that they were supplied with first-class food, allowed to wear their own clothes, to read newspapers, and to associate with one another.

It can safely be presumed that the prisoners to whom these privileges were given will be given an amnesty and released almost immediately.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA

Effect Of Economic And Political Factors

India was one of the last of the great producing countries to feel the full force of the world-wide economic storm, but the year 1930-31 will long be remembered as a period of acute commercial and industrial depression which was almost unparalleled in its intensity and reactions, and which is being continued without any sign of improvement during the present fiscal year, writes H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India in his report on the "Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in India, 1930-31," recently issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

Disturbing features of the report in dealing with Indian trade generally are that during the period under review imports declined by 31 per cent., exports fell by 29 per cent., and the total trade figures were below those of 1913-14. The reduction of imports is attributed to two main factors—a heavy fall in the purchasing power of the Indian consumer as a result of the world fall in prices; and the political movement responsible for the boycott of United Kingdom goods, the closing of certain markets for lengthy periods, violent picketing, and a general state of disturbance entailing severe losses to traders and widespread lack of confidence.

FACTORS RETARDING RECOVERY.

The report states that the period in question was one of the most critical in the history of the commercial relations between the two countries. The continued effect of the economic slump and the political agitation has been seriously to weaken the position of the United Kingdom manufacturer in important branches of the import trade. Since the report was written the suspension of gold standard and the linking of the rupee to sterling and the steps taken by the Government to balance the Budget have materially altered the situation, and in a covering dispatch of October 18 H. M. Trade Commissioner observes that, "although the influence of the political movement is at the moment waning, the deepening of the agricultural depression and the widespread lack of confidence in the future are factors that will retard recovery." The phenomenal reduction in the imports of India from the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31 last reduced the excess of those imports over the exports to the United Kingdom to Rs. 7 crores, compared with Rs. 34 crores in 1929-30 and Rs. 41 crores in 1928-29.

It is pointed out that last year's figure was the lowest recorded, and that the balance of India's trade in merchandise with the rest of the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, which was normally an adverse one, actually turned in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 14 crores in 1930-31. A table shows that, while the pre-war share of the British Empire in the imports of India was 70 per cent., the share in 1929-30 was 52 per cent., and in 1930-31 46 per cent. The whole of the decrease was from the United Kingdom.

QUOTATION OF LOWER PRICES

It is declared that the success of Japanese and other continental competitors lies "simply and solely in their ability to quote lower prices," but the report also draws attention to the lack of organisation on the part of British manufacturers and merchants. "They appear to be losing that close touch with the Indian situation", states the report, which has been so valuable in the past. Travellers no longer visit India, correspondence falls off in these difficult times, and it sometimes appears as if no active measures are being taken to deal with the situation."

On the subject of the reduced purchasing power of the Indian consumer, the Trade Commissioner comments that the result has been that the consumer has substituted the cheaper Japanese cloth, continental metals and hardware, and Russian kerosene for the higher-priced goods of British origin. Perhaps the most striking example of this reduction in purchasing power is the decline by 65,000 tons in the imports of glavanised steel sheets into Calcutta, which is directly attributable to the depression in the jute districts of Eastern Bengal.

The valuable trade in machinery and plant and general engineering supplies, while not being affected so much by the political movement, is being severely restricted by the financial stringency. Government expenditure on capital works, such as railway construction and renewals, irrigation projects, and public works developments, e.g., roads, bridges, buildings, etc. The increase in the number of cotton mills in Ahmedabad will provide a market for textile machinery, and the general improvement in the cotton mill industry should stimulate renewals and replacements of textile plant. The heavy depression which has settled on other industries, such as the jute, woollen, oil and flour mills, the coal and manganese mines, as well as the iron and steel and engineering works, will inevitably reduce the demand for machinery and millwork for a considerable period.

In the iron and steel trades, competition from the Tata Iron and Steel Works is likely to restrict Indian imports for some time. The company is now in a position to roll most of the sections in regular demand in the market and is pursuing a more aggressive selling policy, which has met with considerable success during the past year. The plant is steadily being extended and modernised, and there is likely to be a material increase in the production of galvanised sheets.

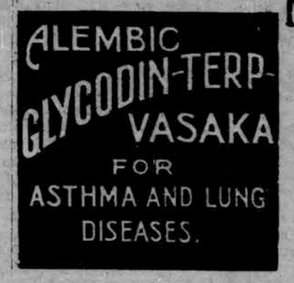
Although, as has been frequently maintained, the Indian market is sufficiently important to provide a valuable field for the products of both the Indian and the United Kingdom works, the tendency, during times of depression such as the present, is for the local industry to improve its position at the expense of the imports. All imported goods will be adversely affected by the all-round surcharges in the rates of import duty which were imposed by the last Budget for revenue purposes.

In many instances the price factor has played its part in the depreciation of the United Kingdom exports to India, and there is a danger that unless steps are taken very quickly to re-establish the competitive power of United Kingdom goods, the valuable co-operation of many efficient distributing organisations may be lost.—"The Hardware Trade Journal."

ALEMBIC

3 SPECIALITIES 3

GRIPE CURE



NERVE TONIC

Available Everywhere

Lists Free

SUNDARI SATHI FOR LADIES' HEALTH

For Menstrual and other disorders of the Ladies.

Cures all troubles and disorders peculiar to the Fair Sex, sure and certain for all female complaints. Specially useful in Leucorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Dysmennorrhoea, Cardic Debility, Anaemea, Hysteria, Habitual Miscarriage, Sterility and all menstrual disorders.

SUNDARI SATHI, is the only guaranteed Scientific remedy for all female ills.

Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. -10.

What Doctors say about SUNDARI SATHI:—

Dr. B. A. Munshi, L.C.P. & S Medical Officer, Jamjodpur writes: I have used "Sundari Sathi" many years and found it of marvellous effect especially on uterine diseases. I recommend "Sundari Sathi" for female diseases to all my friends of the medical profession.

Bhat Gaurishanker Lajjaram writes from Sateda: My wife has used your "Sundari Sathi" and has given birth to a male child and she has been cured of all her complaints. Please send 3 more bottles.

Sold Everywhere at all Chemists and Druggists.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 389D, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2 and Ahmedabad.

Madras Branch:—104, Nayniappa Naik Street, MADRAS.

Full SATISFACTION—or Money Back!

I positively guarantee to dispel your doubts, solve your problems, predict your future and help you to save losses, check failures and be successful. Such is my unique power and so absolutely certain are my predictions that I am thus able to give the most amazing ironclad guarantee ever issued by any Clairvoyant, Astrologer or Palmist.

1 to 5 questions answered clearly and correctly Rs. 1-4

Monthly & Weekly Directions for the rest of 1932 ... " 2-8

Full Life Reading 5-0

Send Date of Birth when ordering.

Prof. SEKHAR, B.A., (Wash.) M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.)

The Great Mesmerist, Ellore (Madras Presidency)

WANTED

FOR

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help". Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State Birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

The better milk for

BABIES

Ever since Baby's been put on Lactogen he's been doing better. That's always the way. Even the most delicate babies thrive on Lactogen—the dried milk food.

For Lactogen is very easily digested and gives Baby exactly the nourishment he needs to make him happy and healthy—with firm flesh, dense bone, steady nerves and a robust constitution.

Lactogen, a Nestle product, is pure, fresh, full cream milk, with extra cream and natural milk sugar added, made in all important respects, exactly like breast milk.

Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S", P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

(Prepared in Australia.)

"LACTOGEN"
BETTER MILK FOR BABIES
A Nestle Product.

LA. 3-32.

"TALK WITH SPIRITS"

And communicate with your departed friends and relatives. Also get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects, get enlightened about your past, present and future, with this new invention MEDIA DE SPIRITSE. Simple to act. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3|- postage free.

M|S. AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE.
Post Box No. 149, LAHORE.

TO INSIST ON THE BEST

. . . . . is the natural impulse of every client and customer.

We cater to people who make this demand with regard to suits and clothes.

We stock only the best of Swadeshi cloth—choicest selections of suitings and shirtings—to suit all tastes.

Europe Outfit A Speciality

AGENTS:—
for famous Sashisen Elastic abdominal Belts & COLOMBO which is the best remedy for COLD, HEADACHE, COUGH, Lung affection and SORE THROAT, etc., etc.

THE RADIANT TAILORING SHOP
Opp. Albless Baug. Near Kemp & Co. Charni Road, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & CO. FORT-BOMBAY

Separatists Are "Traitors" To Country And Community

MUNSHI ISHWAR SARAN CRITICISES ... SIR M. IQBAL'S ATTITUDE ...

(BY MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN.)

The future of India in general and of Indian Mussalmans in particular would appear dismal indeed if one felt that the distinguished poet of the Punjab was the true representative of Mahomedan thought and feeling in this country. Happily, there are unmistakable indications that the Muslim community is seriously preparing to take its full and legitimate share in the life and struggle of the nation and to demonstrate to the world that the freedom of India is as dear to its heart as it is to the heart of any other community. If the report of Sir Mahomed Iqbal's speech in the press be correct, one cannot help expressing regret and surprise at the absence in it of any solemn resolve to secure to India her rightful place among the nations of the world. He does not believe in democracy, he distrusts the Congress. From a man of his position and attainments one would be justified in expecting an alternative scheme of work and Government. The sole theme, however, of his address is the participation in the fruits of the labours and sacrifices of others. Is he content—let it not be forgotten that numberless Mussalmans of education and position radically differ from him—with the verdict of the future historian of India? Would he like it to be said that while other communities were engaged in winning freedom for India, the Muslim community did nothing more than wrangle about its position and power in the new constitution for the creation of which it put forth no strenuous effort and made no real sacrifice? Is it, in his opinion, consistent with the dignity and self-respect of this great community that it should not work and suffer for that freedom whose fruits it is so eager to share? But the thought brings real comfort that unlike Sir Mahomed Iqbal there are countless Mahomedans who are incessantly toiling and facing all kinds of risk and danger in order to get genuine freedom for India. The idea of Anglo-Muslim alliance talked about by the chairman of the reception committee was, it is apprehended, present to the mind of the president but he was, it is suspected, too shrewd and experienced to put it in a crude and blunt fashion.

OPPOSED TO NATIONALISM.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal is opposed to nationalism as it is understood in Europe'. With blatant and aggressive nationalism which has exploitation for its object, no thoughtful person is in sympathy. But nationalism which has for its goal internationalism or cosmopolitanism deserves fullest encouragement and support. Humanity has not as yet reached that stage of evolution where we can afford to disdain the service true nationalism is capable of rendering. Only a poet can ignore the value of the steps which lead to the summit. Nationalism should unite us, in spite of our seeming differences, into a harmonious whole and organise us into a mighty force so that we may be able to serve humanity better. The object of Indian nationalism is not aggrandisement but service. From the spiritual point of view can an object be purer and loftier than this? In order to give the best in a nation to the service of humanity, it is essential that the nation should be free to grow in its own distinct and distinctive manner to the full height of its stature. It is, therefore, that Indian nationalism strives for the freedom of India.

NO REFORMS BY REBELLION.

It is a pity that a responsible man of Sir Mahomed Iqbal's position should have so far forgotten himself as to characterise the administration of Kashmir as "barbarous". The sympathy of the present writer, on principle, is always with the people and he would rejoice if the heads of all the Indian states could become constitutional rulers. The days of autocracy should now be over and no one need shed a tear at its extinction. But how is the administration of Kashmir more or less "barbarous" than the administration of many other Indian states? It is to be regretted that he had not a word of censure for those outside agencies which created trouble and turmoil. It is to be hoped that the learned president of the Muslim Conference does not approve of similar methods being adopted in other Indian states in order to achieve reforms. Truth compels one to state that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has failed to rise to the height of his position in dealing with the question of Kashmir. Reforms should be brought about in each and every Indian state, but surely not by the methods employed in Kashmir.

It is a matter of gratification that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has advocated the withdrawal of the policy of repression in the North-West Frontier Province. He has earned the thanks of all Hindus who are nationalists. "The oral reports" referred to by Sir Mahomed Iqbal as well as the accounts that have appeared in the press have filled Hindu nationalists with grave concern and anxiety and they will rejoice if Government will accept the appeal of the well-known president of the All-India Muslim Conference. He has hit the right nail on the head when he has remarked that 'Abdul Ghaffar Khan certainly commands a good deal of influence among the young border Afghans, but what has extended the sphere of his influence to the farthest end of the territory and to the ignorant folk of the Frontier villages, is the present thoughtless policy of repression." May one hope that due weight will be given to this thoughtful observation not of a sympathiser with the Congress but of a frank opponent and detractor?

WHAT OF OTHER PROVINCES?

The absence of any reference to the general policy of repression in other provinces is inexplicable. Does the Muslim Conference approve of it? Will Sir Mahomed condemn it in the Frontier Province and not in, say, the Bombay Presidency?

It is submitted that the criticism of Sir Mahomed Iqbal of repression is true not only in respect of the Frontier Province but of almost all other provinces in India. Repression is making future reconciliation increasingly difficult. It is creating terrible bitterness. It is widening the gulf between India and England. The history of the world records the unmistakable lesson that repression has never succeeded in killing a nationalist movement. It does not improve the situation, it only aggravates it. It may be possible to stop, for the time being, the outward manifestation of the inward discontent, but the malady is not cured by destroying the symptoms. To use the words of Sir Mahomed, the incongruent policies of concession and repression will not be able to solve the problem. It should be the endeavour of the best minds in England and India to evolve an arrangement which will be acceptable to India and honourable to England. But for the successful working of this arrangement, a calm atmosphere is absolutely essential. Repression vitiates this atmosphere and therefore many sober and thoughtful people deplore it.

SEPARATISTS ARE TRAITORS.

It is not necessary to refer to the specific proposals put forward by Sir Mahomed, they have been discussed "ad nauseam". An Indian nationalist will quarrel with the worthy president he has put the worthy president not so much for the actual demands he has put forward, but for the spirit in which he has made them. Sir Mahomed is a highly-gifted poet and it is a profound pity that he has betrayed an utter lack of imagination in visualising the future. The role of a communalist partisan is easy enough and it is to be regretted that he has chosen the easier path in preference to the one, more difficult but more wise and honourable. Why does he forget the doings of Mussalmans in other countries? He talks of "civic church". He need not be told that other Islamic countries are losing faith in the conception of his "civic church". Temporary popularity and cheap applause attract lesser men but one should have expected this true poet to exhort his hearers to abandon the path of narrowness and communalism and firmly to tread the way that leads to everlasting honour and glory.

Many people are dazzled by the glittering tinsels that are dangled before our eyes. In their pursuit we lose sight of the real prizes that are only visible to the thoughtful and the far-sighted. The controversy over seats, separate electorates and the division of provinces will soon be over, what will endure and is of permanent value is the consciousness that in spite of our different faiths we are the children of the motherland and in her honour and prestige lies the seed of our communal as well as national well-being. It is this message which has to be preached and any one who seeks to separate one community from another is a traitor not only to India but to his community as well.—"Leader".

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 431, Bombay.

YOUR SAVING PROBLEM SOLVED

BUY TO-DAY

"Indian Dominion Thrift Bond"

Approved by an Eminent Consulting Actuary

For Every Rs. 10/- You Pay We Give You Rs. 20/-

It may be in a Year or even earlier. Special Loans upto Rs. 5,000

Particulars from:—
The Indian Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd.,
(T. B. DEPT.) P. O. BOX 27, MADRAS

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS

TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO

EARLY COLONISERS OF EUROPE

What The Kish Discoveries Tell

New speculations about the cradle of civilisation were made by Sir Arthur Keith in his Frazer lecture before Glasgow University in mail week.

Sir Arthur discussed, in the light of recent discoveries, the Aryan theory of how the languages of the world spread from one common source. Discoveries had now been made which might lead to a solution of the problem.

He referred to the valuable excavation work being carried out at Kish under Prof. Langdon. This work is being hampered by lack of funds.

A report from Prof. Langdon, published below, states that an important new discovery has been made which suggests that the lost capital of Agade has been found

PIONEERS OF EUROPE

Sir Arthur Keith said that, in his opinion, the evidence was now conclusive that Europe was colonised by Caucasians at a comparatively late date, when reckoned according to the calendar used by geologists.

"The Caucasian pioneers began to appear in Europe," he said, "in driblets in an interval of the last ice age—which, if we count in years, cannot be less than 20,000 years ago.

"They may have come from both Africa in the South and Asia in the East. The point is immaterial for those early mammoth-hunting Caucasians are sufficiently alike in structure of body that we must regard them as derivatives of a common stock whose evolutionary home we may presume to have been in Asia rather than in Africa.

"We know how these early inhabitants of Europe obtained a subsistence and how they continued to live down to a date as late as 3,000 B. C. They lived on the natural produce of land and shore."

POPULATION'S GROWTH

It needed a fertile hunting country to maintain one soul to the square mile all the year round. From this he calculated that in the year 300 B.C. the population of the British Isles was probably under 30,000 and that of Europe 750,000.

"And now on the same area 475 millions of men, women and children manage to live. Five hundred people are living on an area which 5,000 years ago provided enough for only a single soul."

Discoveries were being made which, if they did not reveal the actual original Aryan home, were a guide in that direction.

"The excavations which are being carried out at Ur under the direction of Mr. Leonard Woolley, and at Kish, under Professor Stephen Langdon, and the still older explorations of Susa by M. de Morgan, in the south-western corner of Persia, tell us very plainly that at the beginning of the fourth millennium B.C. agriculture in the lands to the north of the Persian Gulf had attained a high development and indeed was then already old.

"How old we can as yet only guess, but if we place its beginnings early in the sixth millennium B.C. we shall under-estimate rather than over-estimate the antiquity of the art which still provides the foundation of our modern civilisation and which has led to such a rapid increase of the population of the world."

LOST CAPITAL CLUE

Sir Charles Marston has received a report from Prof. Stephen Langdon, director of the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition at Kish, mentioning the discovery of an important new site.

The expedition, much hampered by lack of funds, is working against time to save all the antiquities possible from the danger of despoilation after the season ends. Sir Charles has promised a substantial donation, and hopes that others will do likewise.

According to the report, the new site is a small mound four miles south-east of Barghuthiat and Jenidet Nasr and sixteen miles east of Kish, which promises to be a remarkable discovery. It is the site of a small Sumerian town which flourished in the time of the famous empire of Agade (2732-25-49 B.C.).

POTTERY OF 3000 B.C.

The mound clearly reverts to early Sumerian times; for pottery precisely the same as that found at Kish of the period 3000 B.C. has already been found on the surface.

The discovery suggests, Prof. Langdon writes, that the great and lofty ruins of Barghuthiat, seventeen miles north-east of Kish, really is the lost capital of Agade.

According to the historical and semi-legendary records of the Sumerian and Akkadian peoples, Kish, near Babylon, was the first great city of ancient Asia. Evidence to show that it was built immediately after the Flood has been described by Prof. Langdon in "The Daily Telegraph". He revealed great cultural achievements of the Sumerian people which cannot be dated later than 4,000 B.C.

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to Health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR

Ceremony Of Arrival

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

The usual salute of seventeen guns announced the arrival of Sir John Anderson, Governor-Designate of Bengal, by a special train at 7 a.m. from Bombay.

After the inspection of a guard of honour of Indian troops and presentation of officials, he drove in a State carriage to Government House along a scheduled route lined by spectators, European and Indian, and elaborately guarded by military and police.

All the houses on the route were searched by the police.

The usual ceremonies of presentation of officials, noblemen, representatives of various public and commercial bodies being over, Sir John retired with Sir Stanley Jackson. Later the oath of allegiance was administered to Sir John by the Chief Justice.

A further salute of guns and hoisting of flag at Government House announced the formal assumption of charge.

Sir John Anderson signed the necessary papers.

After formal leave-taking Sir Stanley Jackson left Government House for Howrah at 8-25 a.m. The departure was public and the special train moved out of the station amidst the booming of a salute of guns.

The entire route from Government House to Howrah station was closed to traffic from 7 a.m. till the departure of the ex-Governor.—A. P.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tottori Maru	5973	3 April	6 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	29 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Mr. Bunbury Gives History Of Its Growth

DOWNWARD CURVE OF REVENUE ARRESTED

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company Limited was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. E. G. Bunbery presiding.

DOWNWARD FALL ARRESTED.

After the directors' report was taken as read, the chairman said:—

From the figures of Revenue from subscriptions given at the end of the Report you will see that between 1929 and 1930 there was a drop of Rs. 1 1/2 lacs. Between 1930 and 1931 there is shown an increase of Rs. 48,000. In other words the downward curve of Revenue from Lines was arrested during last year and a fair recovery was made from the lowest point. The details of Lines are set out in the report from which you will see that instead of a loss of 503 Lines in 1930, we are able to show a gain of 267 Lines in the past year. If however we take Exchange Lines only which of course represent the highest rental earning class, we find that against a loss in 1930 of 473 Lines we show a gain of 301 in the past year. This I think you will agree is a satisfactory feature of our report taking into consideration the fact that 1931 was a year of the greatest industrial and economic depression throughout not only India but the whole world.

Another feature I would like to mention is the growing popularity of our Party Line and Instalment Payment Systems both of which are being increasingly availed of by the Public. A small reduction in the rate charged for Residential Lines was made during the year from Rs. 210 to Rs. 200.

BALANCE SHEET.

Our Block is up by Rs. 4.13 Lacs, Book Debts, Cash and Investments are up by Rs. 1.85 Lacs. The main increases in our Block account are represented by further progress in putting lines underground and Block Wiring. A site has been purchased at Ahmedabad on which we are going to put up our own Exchange Building. Plans for this have been approved and the work will be commenced this year. We intend to take this opportunity of turning our Ahmedabad system from Central Battery to Automatic working and we trust this improvement will result in our service becoming increasingly popular in this important and growing city. Steady improvement has been maintained in Salsette Island where we feel prospects for the future should be favourable.

Our investments which you will notice are all comparatively short dated securities, have had to be written down to meet the decline which took place in all Government Securities last year, but we have every reason to hope that no further provision will be necessary on this account in the current year.

Our Debenture Interest is covered five-fold by profits earned, and this continues to be a satisfactory feature of our financial position.

PROVIDENT FUND.

The Company's Contribution for 1931 amounted to Rs. 52,882 as against Rs. 47,441 for the previous year. Your Directors availed themselves of the new Income Tax (Provident Fund) Relief Act 1929 to have our Fund recognised by the Income Tax Authorities as a result of which the Company will obtain the benefit of the allowance on its contributions in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DISPOSAL OF PROFIT.

An Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 1/8/0 per share Free of Tax was paid for the half year, and your Directors recommend a final Dividend of a like amount making 6 per cent. Free of Tax for the year. In addition your Directors recommend a payment of a Bonus of 1 per cent. Free of Tax in celebration of the Company's Golden Jubilee anniversary which occurs this year. Similarly the bonus to Staff is increased by Rs. 30,000 over that paid last year. After providing the necessary amount for Depreciation and allocating Rs. 50,000 to Reserve the carry forward to next year will be Rs. 1,16,191 as against Rs. 1,77,043 brought in from the previous year.

PROSPECTS.

Although an appreciable improvement in general economic conditions in India has set in since September last when England departed from the Gold Standard, the World economic position which necessarily reacts on India, has still to face and solve many difficult problems and this must take time. Let us by all means recognise and be thankful for the relief that has been afforded to India from the intolerable position which faced her in the first 9 months of last year. Commodity prices have risen, the country's external and internal credit have greatly improved, margins of profit are visible which six months ago were margins the wrong way, and a measure of confidence in the future is slowly growing.

On the other hand the effects of retrenchment have inevitably fallen hardly on a large number of people, and the prime necessity of balancing the Budget has imposed heavy burdens of taxation on industry and all classes of the population. The purely economic position which in itself formed a sufficiently grave crisis for the country to face, has unfortunately suffered further deterioration from purely political quarters, and the latter have affected Bombay perhaps to a greater degree than any other place in India. The economic horizon has definitely brightened although there are still heavy clouds about which will require time to blow away. Let us hope that the good sense of the citizens of Bombay will see to it that the fame and prosperity of our great City won by the energy and enterprise of her people during the last 150 years, will not be further diminished by influences which if permitted to continue their evil work may cripple her position for a generation or more to come.

A BRIEF HISTORY

I think a reference here to the past history of our Company on its Golden Jubilee will not be out of place to show one aspect out of many that can be recited in support of Bombay's claim to be the "First City in India". The Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. was the first Indian Public Telephone Company, preceding the Bengal Company by a very short head. Its inception was due to the initiative of the Oriental Telephone Co: Ltd: of London who, as early as February 1st 1882, opened the first Exchange in Bombay and laid the foundations for our Company whose prospectus was issued on August 10th 1882. At the end of the first year the Company had 133 subscribers in Bombay and eleven in Karachi. In their first report to the Shareholders the Directors pointed out that if every Shareholder would bring in one subscriber during the year the Company's stock would be exceedingly valuable. Gentlemen, I cannot do better than recommend to you again to-day this 50 year old appeal to Shareholders. It is a point of interest to note that when the Telephone was started in London the first year produced 60 subscribers, whereas Bombay in its first year produced double that number.

The first Ahmedabad Exchange was opened in 1897 with 41 subscribers. By the twenty-fifth year the Company had 1736 Exchange and Private Lines operating in its three centres. References in the Reports for the years 1899 and 1900 were made to great trade depression due to plague and famine. Even in those days they had their troubles. These particular troubles have, I am glad to say, passed away, and in our day we have had troubles of a different nature to contend with.

In 1906 the Company moved into the new premises where we meet to-day. The following year the Report refers to the serious inconvenience caused to our system in Bombay owing to the Electric Trollies then for the first time put on the roads by the Bombay Electric Tramway Company. From this date until the Great War the Company's progress was rapid. Metallic underground cabling was substituted gradually for the overhead wires, and when I first came on the Board in 1919 one of my first duties was to serve on a Sub-Committee of the Board to deal with a list of some 6000 unsatisfied applicants for telephones which owing to Government restrictions on the output of Telephone Plant during the War period, we were unable to satisfy. Most of the 6000 applicants unfortunately vanished into thin air with the pricking of the Boom Bubble from 1920 onwards. In 1919 the new Gell St. Exchange Building was commenced, and this coincided with consideration of the alternative before us of either installing Central Battery working or Automatic in place of our existing Manual Plant. Intimately bound up with this matter was the question whether the Government of India would exercise their right under our Licence to acquire our undertaking, or alternatively grant us a further extension of our License. I think it was a fotunate day both for the Government, the Company and the Public when it was decided to give the Company an extension of its License till 1943 on condition that certain improvements were made to the Company's Plant.

FIRST PUBLIC AUTOMAIC EXCHANGE

Your Directors took a long view in deciding to face the heavy cost of giving Bombay the first public Automatic System to operate East of Suez, and I think those who remember the disadvantages of the old system will generously commend the action of the Directors in supporting from a Telephone point of view for the second time in our History Bombay's proud title of "Urbs Prima in Indis." The cost was indeed heavy and the Shareholders have had to bear the burden which this capital expenditure entailed by going on short rations in Dividends for several years. The Old Company was put into Voluntary Liquidation on December 7th 1922 and the Reconstructed Company with a largely increased Capital was incorporated on April 25th 1923, and commenced business on May 17th in the same year. On May 17th 1924, Bombay was changed over to the new Automatic System without a hitch of any kind.

From that date until to-day steady progress has been made and the whole of Salsette has been equipped with Automatic Service with provision for the expansion there which we feel is assured to us in the future.

That is the brief story of our birth and development, and to-day when we celebrate our Golden Jubilee we can I think look back with pride on our achiement. We owe a debt of gratitude to our parent Company. The Oriental Telephone and Electric Co: Ltd:, to the past Directors and Staff by whose efforts our achievement has been made possible, and last but not least to the Public of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, for the support they have given us.

Our success for the future is dependent on the return to prosperity of the towns which we serve, and I for one am confident that our troubles of to-day and yesterday are on the mend and the measure of their passing will be reflected as in a mirror by the expansion of our service.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

In conclusion I wish on behalf of the Board and of the Shareholders to thank Mr. Parker our General Manager and Mr. Bromham our Chief Engineer and all our Staff serving under them for the loyal and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year. It is our desire to keep in sympathetic touch with all those associated with us in your business, and if at times it has seemed to some of them that we have not complied with all their requests, I ask them to accept the fact that as a Board we have to consider all interests concerned, and just as at times we have been told by the Shareholders that we ought to pay them more, and by the Public that we ought to charge them less, so doubtless, human nature being what it is, we shall sometimes be told that we should do more for our Staff. At least we claim to having done our best to serve all three interests to the best of our ability and with a will to understand.

After the director's report and the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931 were adopted, a dividend of 3 per cent. free of incometax was declared. Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, were re-elected as directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., were re-appointed as auditors.

"I SHOT MY PARENTS"

(New Zealand).

WELLINGTON, March 23.

John Corrigan, aged 23, woke the brother and sister up during the night and told them that he had shot his parents John Corrigan (64) and Ellen (57) while they slept asleep in their farmhouse near Eketahuna. No obvious explanation of the act arises as he was apparently on the best of terms with his parents.

Corrigan is detained on a charge of murdering his parents who belonged to a highly respected family and had resided in the district for 40 years.—Reuter.

BOOK YOUR SEATS TO-DAY
Or
YOU WILL LOOSE YOUR CHANCE
Hear
MUSIC NIGHTINGALES
KRISHNARAO CHONKER
and
SHANKERRAO KHATU
IN
Three Hours Sensational Drama
BAP BAP BAP
Written by
D. M. PANSARE
AND
Staged By
NUTAN BHARAT MITRA SAMAJ, DADAR.
TO-DAY 30th March, 1932 at 9 p.m.
SATURDAY 2-4-32 AT 4-30 P. M.
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES
For detailed information about all Imperial, Provincial Subordinate or Clerical Service and Competitive examinations consult Mohan's Guide to Government Services. Complete Third Revised edition. 650 pages, Rs. 5
RAM LAL SONS. (B)
Booksellers, LAHORE.
(2)

More Eloquent than a Talkie
JAYANT PICTURES' Silent Masterpiece
GOD of WAR
A Thrilling Tale of Ancient Valour, LOVE and INTRIGUES
WITH
Miss MADHURI and INAMDAR.
Next Saturday at
WEST-END

FROM TO-DAY! DURING THIS WEEK
KRISHNATONE'S
Mighty Mythological Talking and Singing Drama
IN HINDI
BHAKTA PRAHLAD
FULL OF DEVOTION! THRILLS! MIRACLES!
FEATURING
HYDERSHA, Miss NILAM & KUMAR MUKHERJI
WONDER-SIGHT OF PRAHLAD PLAYING IN A TIGER'S CAGE
Daily Shows: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 3
KRISHNA - CINEMA
Dubash Theatre; New Charni Road,

Commencing Saturday 2nd
Commencing Saturday 2nd
THE YOUTH
All-Talking All-Singing All-Dancing
Featuring
Master VITHAL and Miss ERMELINE
Directed by B. P. MISRA.
See how a Maiden achieves her end by the sheer force of her strong will and personality.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE NEW SEASON.
The Story of the Soul of a Woman.
WATERLOO BRIDGE
"WHERE LONESOME LADIES STROLL"
with
MAE CLARKE
KENT DOUGLAS
A lady of the night—a boy of her dreams—love—a spectre of her past to torment her—an offer of marriage—should she confess?

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PARAMOUNT BRITISH PICTURES
present
THE FINEST PICTURE SO FAR PRODUCED.
STAMBOUL
Trapped by her brutal husband, she signed away her good name for the sake of her child. Was she justified? SEE.
STAMBOUL
An appealing modern love drama in a picturesque Oriental setting.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIMES
RANGO
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Produced and actually recorded in SUMATRA
by
ERNEST B. SCHOEDSACK
To the most blase men or women in the world
.....your pulses race
.....your fingers grip
.....your nerves tingle
YOU WILL BE THRILLED
..... at a battle to death between a water-buffalo and a tiger—A scene no camera ever caught before

THE EDWARD
TO-DAY AT 6-15; 8-15 & 10-15 P. M.
I. N. R. I.
OR
THE LIFE OF CHRIST

WHILE YOU SLEEP!
AFGHAN COLD CREAM
Purifies and beautifies the skin. It penetrates the pores of the skin and makes it as soft as satin. USE AFGHAN COLD CREAM nightly. You will be surprised how it improves your loveliness. All kinds of high class perfumes are always in stock.
E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY 3.
Largest manufacturers in Perfumery in India.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH ,30, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7.

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST BOMBAY BUSINESS MEN?

Schuster's Visit Believed To Be In Connection With Markets Deadlock In The City

WILL ALSO DISCUSS GIVING RELIEF TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT FROM HEAVY BURDEN

("Bombay Chronicle" Special).

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

What is the object of Sir George Schuster's visit to Bombay next week?

There is a good deal of speculation in local business circles in regard to this important question. Inquiries show that some business men of Bombay have received information from New Delhi that the Government of India, who have been closely watching the situation in the city, want to tackle it with a "firm hand."

In other words, Government believe that affairs in Bombay have gone too far and that some drastic remedies must be immediately enforced "before it is too late."

Nowhere in the country is the situation considered so serious by the Central Government as in Bombay city about which it is said they have been receiving alarming reports both from the local Government and from other sources.

It appears that an official of the Government of India.—Mr. Raisman,—came down to Bombay last week with a view to studying the situation on the spot, and has submitted a report thereon to head quarters.

DEADLOCKS IN MARKETS

During his stay here, Mr. Raisman, it is stated had interviews with some businessmen as well as with two or three local Government officials. As a result of his report to Government, the Finance Member has decided to visit Bombay soon after the present Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly is over in the first week of April.

The Central Government is much concerned about the present deadlock in the local markets, particularly in the cotton market.

Representatives of the cotton trade who discussed the situation with Sir Govind Pradhan, Finance Member of the Bombay Government and his Secretary, Mr. G. Wiles, are most anxious that something should be done by which normal business may be restored as early as possible.

DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST TRADE.

In the event of the cotton trade disregarding the undertaking that its representatives gave the Finance Member (about the restoration of normal business), the local Government will, in all probability, be instructed to resort to drastic action in the matter.

Official circles believe that no time will be lost now in putting an end to the deadlock, which, they say, has practically ruined the trade of Bombay and has also resulted in serious loss of revenue to Government.

Schuster To Discuss Relief To Bombay Government

Another important matter which Sir George Schuster will have to consider during his stay in Bombay is in regard to the financial position of the Bombay Government.

It seems that the latter have informed him officially of the present position, pointing out the obvious difficulties in their way which cannot possibly be remedied unless some sort of relief is given to them by the Central Government.

The local Government, it transpires, have among other things, made a representation to the Government of India as regards the Development Department (Back Bay) loans, on which they have been paying interest charges amounting to several lakhs of rupees.

This matter, it will be remembered, was fully dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council, which is also of the opinion that these loans should be either wiped out or that the burden should be equally shared by the Central Government, having regard to the fact that those loans were raised with the latter's sanction.

UNREASONABLE BURDEN.

The idea underlying that representation is that the Bombay Presidency should not unnecessarily be overburdened, particularly at the present juncture, when it is in a serious financial predicament. The Development Department debt comes to about Rs. 60 crores, and it is considered in official circles, to be unreasonable that this presidency should be constantly subjected to it, without any relief.

Sir George Schuster will therefore have a very busy time in Bombay dealing with a multitude of problems and giving interviews to a number of persons.

EASTER HOLIDAY THRILL

"Attempt" On German Chancellor's Life

BERLIN, March 28.

Easter holiday-makers at Badenweiler had an unexpected thrill to-day when a cracker exploded outside a local hotel, breaking a window.

A rumour spread that an attempt was made against Chancellor Bruening, who was holidaying there.

Excitement subsided when somebody remembered that the Chancellor was not staying in that hotel but in another, a mile away.

Police say that the explosion was merely a schoolboy's prank.—Reuter.

WHY SCHUSTER VISITS BOMBAY

Associated Press Version

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With regard to the various rumours current in Bombay in connection with Sir George Schuster's impending visit to this city, it is pointed out in authoritative circles that Sir George Schuster could not be coming down to Bombay in connection with the forthcoming Rupee Loan, because it is pointed out that Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, went up to Delhi only a fortnight back to meet Sir George Schuster, evidently in connection with the new loan.

It is also understood that Sir George Schuster in giving previous intimation of his visit to the local authorities has not mentioned any specific business.

Well-informed circles surmise that Sir George is merely paying one of his periodical visits to the capital of western India which he has been putting off for the last six weeks. It is expected that Sir George will leave Delhi for Bombay about April 2.—A.P.

Muslim Students Union of Bombay Central Technological Institute with Mr. Khwaja Mahomed Yousufi, the President in the centre.

MULJI JETHA MARKET THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION

Millowners And Selling Agents To Meet To-day

Bombay, Tuesday.

The Mulji Jetha Market, the largest market dealing in cloth and textiles in the City of Bombay, is threatened with extinction, if the plans of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association come to function.

The Committee have convened an important Conference of the selling agents of the various mills in Bombay with a view to discussing with them the question of facilitating trading in swadeshi cloth including the suggestion that has been mooted by some of the selling agents, that retail and wholesale dealers in swadeshi cloth should migrate from the Mulji Jetha Market.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE.

The conference is to meet in the hall of the Millowners' Association at Patel Building, Fort Bombay, to-day (Wednesday).

The market has remained closed for a period of nearly three months ever since the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Several attempts made during the time to reopen trading have failed miserably.

The result is that quite a large number of dealers in Swadeshi cloth are seriously contemplating moving out of the market and if possible start a new market dealing entirely in Indian mill cloth.

It is stated that already a good number of merchants have shifted from the Mulji Jetha Market and installed their "pedhis" elsewhere.

Some time ago an attempt was made to divide the Mulji Jetha Market into two sections, one dealing in foreign cloth and the other dealing entirely in Indian mill cloth. This arrangement would have enabled the Swadeshi section to reopen trading, but there were many difficulties in the way. For instance, it would have meant a reshuffling of the shops, which is considered impracticable. Many of the owners of the shops, who have occupied favourable positions in the market and who are under a contract with the Market authorities, would not like to give up their present positions.

Apart from this there are many other difficulties and there is no likelihood of this suggestion being carried out.

The only alternative left to the merchants, it is stated, is to move out of the market and find new outlets for doing business in Indian mill cloth.

It may be mentioned that more than 75 per cent. of the shops in the Mulji Jetha Market deal in Indian mill cloth. Out of the total number of 750 shops in the market only 200 are owned by merchants dealing e... foreign cloth while ... in Swadeshi cloth.

The rumour that ... Millowners' Associat... ing another attemp... the Mulji Jetha M... has been officially d...

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL

To Tour America

VENNA, Mar. 28.

It is reported that after his recovery Mr. Vithalbai Patel will comply with invitations from some American cities to lecture there on the present conditions in India.—Reuter.

NINTH "DICTATOR" OF GANDHI ASHRAM ARRESTED

BORDI, March 28.

The 9th "dictator" of Gandhi Ashram and Congress Committee and a Congress volunteer were arrested yesterday for taking out a prabhat pheri and distributing Congress "bulletin". They were taken to the Dahlock up.

AN ANCIENT FEU...

ALLAHABAD, Ma...

A meeting was held ... of the citizens of Allah... protest against the gradu... moval of Government off... Allahabad, the capital, ... now. This protest rev... the outcome of a rum... Government may decid... bring, unlike in the pa... the camp offices from ... to headquarters from ... cold weather.—A. P.

BEDDING AND CLOTHES ATTACHED

For Recovering Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 27.

In realisation of a fine of Rs. 150, the police attached the bedding and clothes of a Roorkee Overseer, formerly of the Royal Engineers at Peshawar who had resigned his post during the movement of 1930. He had been sentenced on the 19th instant to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the above-mentioned fine for leading a procession on Dandi Day.

SUSPECT ARRESTED.

One Mr. Mohd. Ishtiaq living in Anderkote Street was arrested here a few days back by the Delhi police. It transpires that during ... d on a printing press ... police recovered cer... ripts, the handwriting ... alleged to have tallied ... Mr. Mohd. Ishtiaq. ... taken to Delhi, un... ustody where probably ... "challaned" in due ...

...ut police made an ar... ...day evening in the ... market of the city. ...d that accused was ...er notices to the cloth ...pertaining to the re... ...f picketing at an ear...

...BOUR SPLIT ...AVERTED

...ool Conference ... Decisions

LONDON, Mar. 28.

...e threatened break between ... National Labour Party and ... extremer elements contained ...he Independent Labour Party ... averted yesterday when the ...dependent Labour Party Con...ence at Blackpool decided, by ... votes to 53, to continue its ...liation with the National ...our Party on conditions to be ...tiated later.—Reuter.

...EMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

...icers Accept Lower Rank

LONDON, March 28.

... striking commentary on the ...e state of employment among ...cantile marine officers is af...ded by the Lamport and Holt ...r "Lassell," which arrived at ...erpool from the River Plate. ...re deck hands, usually able ...men, are all certificated offi... who signed on as A.B.S. ...lers in the engine room. All ...rtificated engineers receive the ...ual rates of pay of A.B.S. ...llers.—Reuter.

STERLING LOOKS UP

Sequel To Rejection Of Sales Tax Bill And Serious Budgetary Situation In U. S.

WILL AMERICA GO OFF THE GOLD STANDARD?

LONDON, March 28.

Saturday's sharp rise of sterling is symptomatic of the serious American budgetary situation, which is attracting anxious attention in Britain.

The situation has not been improved by the chaotic conditions among the Congress parties, which have virtually repudiated their leaders and rejected a series of proposals to meet the deficit of dollars 1,241,000,000 resulting in the rejection of the Sales Tax Bill.

WILL U. S. FOLLOW BRITAIN?

The question is being seriously asked whether the United States will continue to maintain the gold standard.

Pending the Presidential election and the establishment of a more settled political situation, a strong movement is afoot that Congress should balance the budget by means of loans.

City Correspondents of the London papers draw attention to two recent thoughts provoking phenomena arising directly or indirectly from the American situation:

(1) The improvement of Sterling, partially discounting the effect of the new Tariffs, and

(2) The recent influx of foreign money in the London market. This is not welcomed as lending instability to the market, as such funds are normally liable to withdraw at short notice.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Within a short space Britain will be wiping the slate clean as far as America is concerned, according to well-informed Wall Street opinion, Britain is repaying dollars 30,000,000 on March 29 and 20,000,000 on April 5, thus extinguishing the dollars 200,000,000 obtained last August for a year.—Reuter.

STERLING RISES UP

Britain Pays Out Remnant Of Morgan Credit

NEW YORK, March 29.

It is announced that Britain is repaying to-day 30,000,000 dollars, the remnant of the Morgan credit. The demand for sterling did not abate yesterday and continued to lead to rise on foreign exchanges which began on Saturday. Opening at 3.785 dollars, the New York rate climbed to 3.8275 which is 6.25 cents above the highest point reached on Saturday. It is not certain, however, how much the selling of the dollar was speculative and how much real. International houses maintain that foreign selling of American securities has been small.—Reuter.

THREE-FOLD CAUSES OF THE DISASTER

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

The interest attaching to the message regarding the United States going off the gold standard is due to the fact that France and America are the only two countries now really on the gold standard and if other countries also are officially on the gold standard it is merely because they are propped up by French gold balances.

The causes which have brought about this situation in the United States, are threefold. The first is the large hoarding of currency, due to the failure of a large number of banks.

The second is the budgetary situation and the refusal of Congress to square the budget by passing the Sales Tax Bill and suggesting that the rich should be taxed by raising the scale of income tax. As a matter of fact the United States citizen is probably the lightest taxed in the matter of income.

The deficit in the United States budget is expected to be 2,100,000,000 millions next year and it will be difficult to square this by resort to the incometax alone, unless the rates are raised very high comparatively. Whether vested interests will allow such an enactment to be passed remains to be seen. But it is widely felt that some kind of general taxation also will be necessary. It must be remembered that war debt payments went a long way to meet the demands on the budget and the holiday announced by President Hoover will mean that the nation has to find other means of increasing revenue.

The third reason is the fact that the Bank of France has at least £120,000,000 in New York and some months ago France threatened to bring about the failure of the gold standard in New York by withdrawing these balances. It was just got over by peaceful political concessions, not the least important of which is supposed to have been the promise of President Hoover not to proceed with the reparations adjustments and negotiations.

If the United States goes off gold France will be the only one on it and it is doubtful if she will enjoy this proud privilege for long, or if it will be a happy one.

ONLY THIRTEEN ESTATES SOLD

Non-Payment Of Taxes In Bengal

PABNA, Mar. 29.

Of the 359 estates advertised for sale for arrears of revenue for January kist only 13 were actually sold by the Collector, there being no petitions for exemption from sale in these cases.—A. P.

TREE CUT DOWN

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28.

The tree in Alfred Park, Allahabad under which Chandra Sekharh Azad, suspected to be a revolutionary, was shot by the police last year, was cut down to-day, presumably because it had become an object of political demonstrations.—A. P.

NAWALGARH HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

(From A Correspondent.)

NAWALGARH, Mar. 28.

The B. A. V. High School held its annual athletic sports on Saturday. The programme was full of interesting items. There was a huge gathering to see physical feats of the students. The founder of the school, Seth Anandilalji Podar, of Bombay, was also present.

The students were awarded handsome prizes worth Rs. 500.

Pandit Premnath, headmaster of the school, in his annual report narrated the steady progress of the institution. The public were highly pleased to hear that the school will in the next session meet in a fully equipped new building which has a clock tower, 110 feet high with an eight-feet dial made by the Indian Clock Manufacturing Company, Bombay.

Prizes were distributed by Seth Govindramji Shekhsiria.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., ... RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Rd.

CITY EVENING FIRST EDITION

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 77 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH ,30, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Robber Gang In Bombay

DARING CRIMES IN THE CITY

Merchant Chloroformed Near Bank

RS. 10,000 NOTES REMOVED

Bombay appears to be in the grip of a new menace. A number of thefts, burglaries and robberies are taking place in the city, and the organised and scientific manner in which the crimes are committed indicate the existence of a clever and skilful gang.

WAD OF NOTES.

A merchant was chloroformed at midday at a Bombay bank on Tuesday and a sum of Rs. 10,000 in notes was taken away from him. The robber disappeared mysteriously.

This crime, coming on top of several others recently, shows that unless the gang is got and punished, the city will have to pay a heavy toll to them in loss of property, and probably in loss of life also.

Watch On Prospective Victims

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Daring thefts, robberies and burglaries are reported from various parts of the city, and the methods adopted by the criminals suggest that there is a well-organised gang operating. Members of this criminal fraternity loaf about the streets like honest man but keep a close watch on monied persons.

They bring off coups in a dramatic manner, and work out their plans with scientific thoroughness. Their plans seldom fail.

Unless immediate steps are taken, to arrest these persons and put them where they ought to be the lives of rich persons of the city are in serious danger.

The gang it is believed work out their nefarious schemes in secret, in close alliance with crooks in other parts of India. It is not unlikely that they have a large number of agents, who make a point of being near the banks with a view to observing persons depositing and taking out large sums of money. Persons withdrawing monies from the banks are followed without their knowledge, and information is given to their comrades, who then decide the plan of action.

CONSUMMATE SKILL.

A well-known merchant of Bombay was robbed yesterday at noon of a sum of Rs. 10,000/-. The circumstances surrounding the robbery indicate beyond doubt that the whole thing was cleverly planned, and worked out with consummate skill.

It appears that Mr. Chunilal Nandram, of Sitaram Panachand and Co., cotton brokers, went yesterday at about 11 a. m. to the branch of the Bank of India at Shaikh Memon Street to deposit a sum of Rs. 35,000/-. He walked up to the bank premises and took out notes of the value of Rs. 10,000/- and was about to deposit the same on the counter, when he felt a jerk from behind.

HANDKERCHIEF

A man, said to be in disguise, stood near him, and put a handkerchief on his nose.

Mr. Chunilal fainted and was about to drop down, when the visitor boldly walked up to the counter and took away the sum of Rs. 10,000/-.

The fainting man was the centre of attraction, and in the confusion that followed, the man disappeared from the scene, unnoticed by anyone, with a heavy wad of notes, amounting to Rs. 10,000.

HUE AND CRY.

A hue and cry was then raised, but there was no trace of the burglar. He disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared on the scene.

The police were immediately communicated with, and on reaching the spot, they made inquiries. The handkerchief applied to Mr. Chunilal attracted their attention, and, on examination it was found out that it had been soaked in choloroform, which accounts for the immediate fainting of Mr. Chunilal.

Police are making enquiries and have arrested a Mahomedan but the stolen property has not been recovered.

FORT CRIME.

It may be mentioned that a few days back a daring robbery took place in the Fort area when an electrical engineer was bodily lifted by a gang of five persons, and removed to an adjoining building, where he was relieved of contents of his pocket.

The engineer in question was going in his car, which suddenly stopped in the middle of the road at Rampart street. He got out of the car to examine the engine, when five persons mysteriously appeared on the scene, and bodily lifted him, removed him and relieved him of all that he had on him.

SOLICITOR'S SAFE.

Another case of robbery of an ingenious character is engaging the attention of the Bombay C. I. D. This took place in the Easter holidays when a Bombay solicitor's firm was burgled, but the culprits failed in their object. They wanted to take away money from the safe, but could not succeed, even though they applied themselves dexterously to the task by means of a saw and acid.

These robberies, following one after another in quick succession inevitably suggest that a gang of crooks is busy working in the city.

"MAURICE CHEVALIER"

Did He Cheat You?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. are investigating cases in which several persons are alleged to have been cheated by a man, who was recently arrested in Madras and who was passing under the name of Maurice Chevalier.

The police seek the co-operation of the Bombay victims of the accused to investigate into the matter.

MR. DE VALERA, THE IRISH PESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.
Back Row: L.R. Sean MacEntee, Minister for Finance; Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health; Senator J. Connolly, Minister Posts and Telegraph; Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce; Gerals Boland, Chief Whip, Pianna Fail.
Front Row: F. Aiken, Minister for Defence; P.J. Ruttledge, Minister for Lands and Fisheries; President, Eamon de Valera, who is also Minister for External Affairs; Dr. J. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture; T. Derring, Minister for Education; James Geoghegan, K.C., Minister for Justice.

ROUND-UP IN U. P. VILLAGES

Anti-Non-Congress Notices

CAWNPORE, March 29.

During last week Congressmen posted notices in which the activities of many prominent non-Congress public workers were deprecated. Similar notices were found in large numbers in the villages yesterday.

Police seized these notices and arrested over fifty persons in different villages all over the district.—A. P.

18 JAILED IN CALCUTTA

Re-Arrests After Discharge

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Two prominent Calcutta Congressmen were rearrested to-day under the Bengal Ordinance after their discharge by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were arrested a few days ago in connection with a find of arms.

Five persons were arrested to-day and eighteen sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment in the city and suburbs for offences under the ordinances.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Calcutta Corporation at to-day's meeting sanctioned Rs. 2,88,210 for payment to primary, technical and industrial schools of the city for 1931/32.—A. P.

Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Rabinda Guha and Balendranath Mukherji were re-arrested to-day under the Bengal Ordinance, after their discharge by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They had been arrested a few days ago in connection with a find of arms.

Five persons were arrested to-day and eighteen sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment in the city and suburbs for offences under the Ordinances.—A. P.

Comilla Processions

COMILLA, Mar. 29.

Eight persons including a lady and three other women have been arrested in connection with an unlawful procession.—A. P.

BONFIRE AT CHOWPATTY

Two Men Sentenced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two persons, arrested yesterday evening on Chaupatty sands, were sentenced by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused were charged under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for being member of an unlawful association, viz., the "D" Ward Congress Committee and managing its activities.

The prosecution evidence was that the accused, one of whom was the dictator of the "D" Ward Congress Committee, attended a meeting called by that Committee on Tuesday evening on the Chaupatty sands where a bonfire of foreign cloth was made.

The first accused denied that he was the dictator of the "D" Ward Congress Committee, but he admitted that he was a Congress volunteer and had attended the meeting in question where a bonfire of foreign cloth was lighted.

The second accused also admitted that he was present at the meeting with a national flag. He was wearing an orange coloured shirt.

UNLAWFUL OPERATIONS.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that the accused were members of the "D" Ward Congress Committee but they were guilty under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of an unlawful association by attending the meeting. He convicted both the accused under that section and passed the above sentence.

RE-HOISTING THE FLAG

Juvenile Party Charged In Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ten out of the ewelve persons in the second batch arrested by the police on Sunday morning at Chaupatty in connection with the flag salutation ceremony were tried to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum.

There were two juveniles among the accused. The other two persons in the batch were also juveniles and could not be brought to the court from the Children's Home on account of their illness.

Mr. Manker, police prosecutor, stated that after the first batch of 90 persons was arrested by the police these accused assembled on the sands and again tried to hold a flag salutation ceremony. They thus defied the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 144 and committed an offence under Section 143 I.P.C. for which they were charged.

All the accused except one pleaded guilty to the charge.

Inspector Foster, in evidence, said that some time after the arrest of the first batch he went again to the spot where he found the accused assembled. They were in Red Shirts and had hoisted another flag.

All the accused except one who was a very young boy pleaded for mercy.

The Magistrate held all the accused guilty under the section and ordered eight of them to be bound over for a period of one year for a sum of Rs. 100 and remanded two juveniles including the one who pleaded not guilty, to the Children's Home till April 4.

UNITED CABINET BEHIND DE VALERA

UNCOMPROMISING REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

Full-Blooded Republican Formula Repeated

LONDON, March 29.

President De Valera met the Irish Cabinet in Dublin to-day and submitted the draft text of the proposed reply to the British Government regarding the Oath of Allegiance and the payment of the land annuities.

It is understood that complete agreement was reached regarding the reply after several hours' consideration and that the Attorney-General was instructed to draw up the official document.

Mr. Dulanty, the Free State High Commissioner in London, has been in Dublin over the week-end. He will probably travel to London and hand the reply to Mr. Thomas (Dominions' Secretary), to-morrow night.

It is expected that the Irish reply will provoke a further note from the British Government and that the text of the whole correspondence may not be revealed until it is closed, when there will be simultaneous publication in London and Dublin.

It is understood that Mr. De Valera reiterates his previous arguments in the text of the reply, claiming that abolition of the Oath of Allegiance would not constitute a breach of the treaty, and contending that the clause regarding the oath is merely a non-mandatory phrase, purposely made not binding in law.

In reply he will point out that the taking of the oath has been and would continue to be a farce and he is determined to proceed with a bill immediately the Dail meets for abolishing the oath.

Regarding the land annuities he will maintain that they are entirely outside the scope of the treaty.

Generally his argument will be that by the abolition of the oath and the retention of the land annuities his Government will not be dishonouring the treaty but merely carrying out the wishes of the Irish people.

I. L. P. SUPPORT

An emergency resolution recognising the right of the Irish people to decide their own form of government proposed by Mr. Maxton, M.P., was adopted to-day by the Independent Labour Party Conference at Blackpool at which Mr. Gatgood, the Irish delegate, stated that the Labour movement in Ireland was following Mr. De Valera.—Reuter.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE THREAT

Opposition To Wage-Cut

LONDOS, March 29.

Eight thousand dockers of the Thamesside will, it is feared, be involved in trouble arising from the pay cuts which have been rejected by their union.

London ocean shipowners posted notices at the docks to-day, stating that the new piecework tariff for stevedores discharging cargoes would come into operation as from April 11.

The tariff involves a reduction in pay negotiations for which have been in progress since December 1 but were interrupted owing to a strike by lightermen. Only dockers working on ocean-going ships will be affected.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Atlantic Companies' Decision

HAMBURG, March 29.

A reduction of 20 per cent in Trans-Atlantic passenger fares is expected to be the outcome of discussions between the shipping companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade, beginning in Paris to-morrow. It is announced that an understanding regarding the reduction has already been reached in principle.—Reuter.

A GARDEN PARTY

MADRAS, March 29.

Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, of Chettinad, gave a garden party this afternoon in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Ramanathan. The party was largely attended.—A.P.

SHANGHAI PEACE

"Very Little Progress" Made

LONDON, March 29.

Peace negotiations between Japanese and Chinese were continued to-day but according to press reports very little progress was made. The Japanese proposals governing the withdrawal of their troops are still encountering opposition from the Chinese.

An agreement for complete cessation of hostilities has been reached. The conference meets again on March 31.—B.O.W.

PICTURE PAGE ON 8

BETTER POLICING OF LONDON

Five Hundred Volunteers Called

LONDON, March 29.

Arrangements are being made to employ members of the Metropolitan Special Police during evenings. Five hundred volunteers have been called in Southwest London while special police will also be used in other parts of London to supplement the regular police and strengthen the policing of London districts which have outgrown effective protection by the existing police force.—Reuter.

MILLOWNER STABBED

POONA, March 29.

Mr. Velankar, proprietor of the Gajanan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, was stabbed in his house at Sangli at midnight on March 26, by an unknown person. Mr. Velankar's servant, who went to his master's assistence, was also injured. The intruder got away. Mr. Velankar has been removed to the Miraj hospital in a dangerous condition.—A.P.

SCHUSTER'S GRIP

Income-Tax Evasion To Be Stopped

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY WITH MERCHANTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Further inquiries made in connection with the impending visit of Sir George Schuster to Bombay show that he is most anxious to ascertain the views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the business community with regard to the continued evasion of income-tax, to which he referred in his recent Budget Speech in the Legislative Assembly.

"I have had the whole subject reviewed," said the Finance Member, "and have taken stock of the weapons in our armoury to see whether due use was made of the powers which we have got and whether they required to be reinforced."

Sir George Schuster wishes to explore methods of checking this evasion, and with that object in view, he has invited the co-operation of mercantile bodies.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber which was also approached in the matter has, it appears, expressed its inability to suggest remedial measures to the Finance Member.

COMPLAINTS.

It seems that since the recent increase in income-tax, the Government of India have not been able to get the anticipated revenue and have received complaints about it from income-tax offices throughout the country.

It transpires that owing to evasion of income-tax, the Central Government have suffered great loss of revenue.

This is, therefore, one of the important items in the Finance Member's tour programme in Bombay.

MR. WILES AT STOCK EXCHANGE

A Surprise Visit

Mr. G. Wiles (Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay), paid a surprise visit this morning to the local Stock Exchange. The object of this visit is a matter of speculation and nothing is definitely known. For some time Mr. Wiles, who was accompanied by another official, keenly watched the operations in the trading ring.

DANUBIAN FEDERATION

Anglo-British Preliminaries

LONDON, March 29.

Discussions regarding the methods of approaching the Danubian problem continue. The British Government hope that it will be possible to arrange for a conference of the four Great Powers, to be followed by a conference of the Danubian States.

The object of the Four-Power Conference would be to lay down the general guiding principles which would assist the conference of the Danubian States to arrive at some scheme of federation.

Although the date and place of the preliminary conference have not yet been settled it is hoped that it may be held next week before the opening of the resumed sittings of the Disarmament Conference. Meanwhile it is known that the French Premier, M. Tardieu, will be in London next Monday for a general preliminary discussion with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary on Danubian affairs.—B.O.W.

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT LONDON

PARIS, March 29.

It is officially announced that M. Tardieu (Premier) and M. Flandin, Minister for Finance, will proceed to London on April 3 for conversation with Mr. MacDonald and other British Ministers on April 4 and will return to Paris on April 5.—Reuter.

G. I. P. WORKERS' MEETING DISCUSSES GENERAL STRIKE

Warning To Authorities

BOMBAY, March 29.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the V. T. Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was held on Tuesday near Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, under the presidency of Mr. K. G. Joglekar.

Messrs. Gangal and Kale, who attended the Bhusawal meeting of the Unions Executive that was held on Sunday informed the workers about the decision taken by the Executive to take ballot on the 17th April on the question of general strike on all the Railways as decided by the A. I. R. Federation. They also informed the meeting that the Executive fully considered the hardships to which the Wadi Bunder workers have been subjected on account of non-filling of many vacancies and that the Executive has authorised the branch Managing Committee to resort to such course as the circumstances may permit and as will cause the redressal of the grievances. They further exhorted the workers to be ready for a fight to be given in a way as was done last year and as a result of which the proposals for carrying out retrenchment at Wadi Bunder had to be dropped by the Administration.

The meeting then passed the following resolution moved by Mr. Kale and seconded by Mr. Vishwarnathsingh.

A. "Whereas the Administration for the last two years or so pursuing very rigidly and indiscriminately a policy of not filling up the vacancies occurring at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot; whereas the staff working in the depot have been put to untold hardships of various kinds especially in the matter of leave, fines, debits and strain on account of pressure of work, by reason of aggravated inadequacy of the staff resulting out of the aforesaid policy; whereas appeals made to the Authorities to remove causes for complaints in this respect, have so far failed to achieve any relief; whereas it is becoming very difficult to tolerate such state of affairs indefinitely; whereas the action of the local officers in making some appointments recently made and regarding the seniority lists, has especially resulted in adding an insult to injury, and a last straw, this extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Wadi Bunder Branch desires to sound serious warning to the Administration that if no satisfactory steps were taken by the Authorities immediately the situation is likely to take a serious turn.

B. The meeting further resolves to reassemble on Friday the 1st April 1932 to reconsider the situation and to adopt a final course of action for getting a redress of these grievances and directs the Managing Committee of the Branch to take such steps, in the meanwhile, as will ascertain the exact mind of each member of the Union on this important question."

SWADESHI TABLE-SALT

We have received a sample of Solar Brand refined Table Salt, manufactured by Khan Bahadur M. M. Bhiwandiwala & Co., at their Uran Salt Works. This table salt of a good quality fine ground and is expected to prove equal to any imported stuff. It flows free-packed in stout butter-paper and put up in attractive coloured lb. packets, it sells at one anna pies per packet.

The Sole-agents for this Solar and Swadeshi Table Salt are Messrs. Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co. of 81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOT

Co-operative Movement Can Ameliorate It

A Co-operative Training Class arranged by the Dadar Co-operative Institute was inaugurated by Prof. V. R. Patwardhan on Monday last at Kawarana Bldg., Parel, Bombay. In the course of his inaugural address Prof. Patwardhan gave in brief the causes that led to the introduction of Co-operative Movement in Europe in the first place which subsequently spread throughout the world. He said the movement took different forms in different countries of Europe according to local conditions, and the requirements of the people which was responsible for the growth of Credit Societies in Germany, prosperity of Producers' Societies in France, for the succesful Co-operative Stores in England, and the Dairy Societies in Denmark.

INDIAN CONDITIONS.

The condition of India was quite different from Europe. It is chiefly an agriculturist country, and co-operative movement should divert all its energy to all-round help for the agriculturist. The movement was not a result of a spontaneous demand, but came into existence through the Government initiative. The advocates of which were very shy in the beginning and introduced only credit movement in the beginning, instead of all its aspects, and the poor agriculturist suffered instead of being benefitted.

Referring to the urban conditions the lecture observed that with a Chawl or a wadi as area of operation, the citizen should develope co-operative activity on the lines of a village Society.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. Railway Timings

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Ghheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13- 0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
Departures.	**H.M.**
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22- 0
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MAIL EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail Passenger	8-35 14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19- 5
6 Passenger	30-45

Departure from Bombay Central.

Down. No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	8-45
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21- 0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22- 0

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, March 28.

	SEASON TO DATE	THIS WEEK	Corresponding SEASON 1930/31	WEEK 1931	Bales.
Total in Sight (Excluding Linters)	13,425	201	12,097	124	"
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding Linters)	4,162	115	3,737	88	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,739	177	5,569	105	"
Of which to Japan	1,964	55	903	38	"
Of which to China	871	10	273	1	"
Of which to G. B.	372	35	942	10	"
Of which to Germany	1,248	34	1,433	19	"
Stock at New York	.....	206	.....	229	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	4,427	.....	3,798	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	1,872	.....	1,349	"
World's Visible Supply	.....	10,915	.....	10,122	"
Of which American Cotton	.....	9,013	.....	7,489	"
Forwarded to world's Mill's (Excluding Linters)	9,615	249	7,701	216	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,964	135	8,303	84	"

N. B. ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental and Vocal Music by Homji Sisters; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman."

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day, (Wednesday) 30th March at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall" by Prof. Kapilrai Vassanji Desai, M.Sc., of the "Royal Institute of Science" on "The Birth of Electric Lamp". The lecture will be illustrated by experiments and by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Saints' Day during the 65th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Dwarkanath Govind Vaidya will speak on "St. Francis of Assissi" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

To-day's programme at the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition, Kamatipura will be as follows:—

Cinema Shows: 6 p.m. to 11-0 p.m.

SOUTH INDIA CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY.

There was an inaccurate headline in our report in yesterday's edition regarding this society. The headline in question read "Managing Committee of Co-operative Society resign after censure" but it will be apparent from the report itself that no censure was passed on the Managing Committee who resigned on other grounds.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, tomorrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 18th March 1932.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	7,00,71,000
Other Deposits	61,78,29,000
Loans against securities per contra	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchansed per contra	4,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,11,64,000
Rupees	84,53,14,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	15,20,03,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	13,00,00,000
Loans	9,69,91,000
Cash Credits	24,49,48,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,49,03,000
Foreign bill discounted and purchased	36,87,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,69,09,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	34,64,000
Balances with other Banks	49,31,000
Cash	9,26,24,000
	75,26,90,000
Rupees	84,53,14,000

The above balance sheet includes—

	£
Deposits in London	1,941,500
Advances and Investments in London	1,684,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	372,200
Percentage	12.53
Bank Rate	6 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	32,43,000
Other Deposits	Increase 43,70,000

ASSETS.

	Increase. Rs.
Bank's Investments	8,97,000
Loans	Decrease. 22,17,000
Cash Credits	Increase. 8,48,000
Bill Discounted and Purchased	Decrease. 29,56,000
Cash	Increase. 38,87,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	Decrease. 50,00,000
PERCENTAGE.	12.53.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

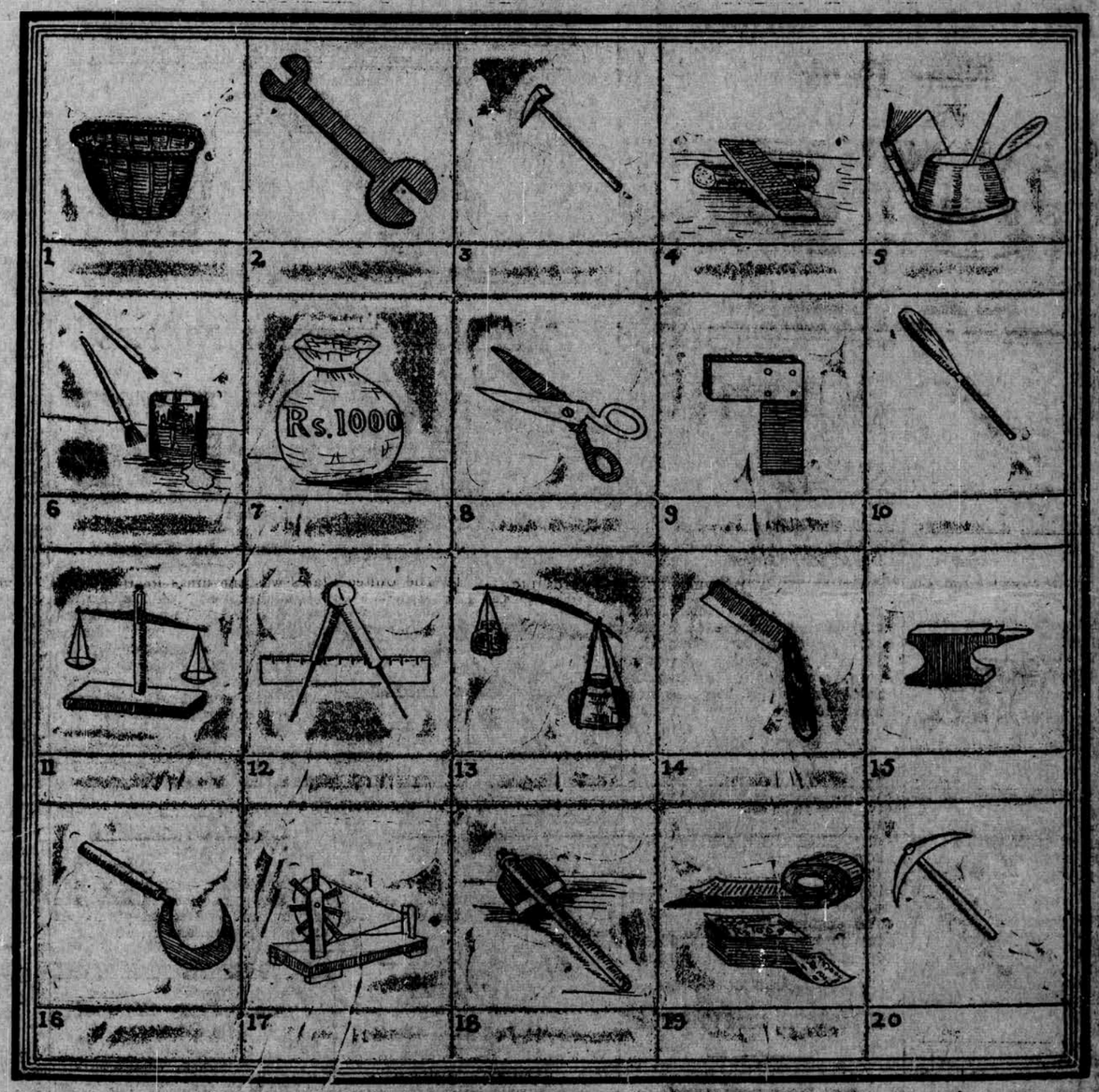
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty trades. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

RULES:

1. We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—

LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.

2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS. Address your entries to—

"COMPETITION MANAGER",
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION,
P. O. Box No. 706,
BOMBAY

5. Or enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Samachar" or at "The Bombay Chronicle". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 2nd APRIL 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "The Bombay Samachar" and "The Bombay Chronicle".

OKASA

STRENGTHENS VITAL ORGANS

RENEWS YOUTH

RESTORES VITALITY

REMOVES NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY

PUTS NEW LIFE AND FORCE INTO YOUR BODY

Winter Months are the Best to Fortify Yourself against Decay and Old Age

USE OKASA TO-DAY

It Keeps You YOUNG!

The UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Capital paid up .. Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund „ 7,00,000

Chairman:—
Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.

Deposits received at favourable rates. All kinds of Banking business transacted.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances or 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

Head Office—Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FREE TRIAL

X RAY INKOGRAPH

A transparent Non-self-filler. Unbreakable American Pen with a hemispherical point that glides over the coarsest paper with the speed of a softest lead pencil.

Its other Specialities:—1, Swiftest Writer. 2, Regulated Uniform Flow of Ink. 3, Makes 3 to 4 Carbon Copies with original in ink. 4, Greatest Ink Capacity. 5, Draws lines to a Ruler.

We refund the full value, if not approved and returned within a week. Orders per V.P.P. only. Price:—X Ray Inkograph Rs. 12 only. Other Self-filling Styles Rs. 16; Rs. 14 & Rs. 11.

J. J. SHAH & SONS, D. Ambadevi, Nr. Edward Cinema, Bombay.

100 COPIES IN 10 MINUTES

RAPID DUPLICATOR

The cheapest and yet safest Duplicator that makes copies of any matter, handwritten or typed, in one or more languages, in one or more colours, with or without sketches.

No Ink on Roller! No Stencils! No Waiting! No After Expenses. Thousands in use in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Can be used for over hundred thousand copies. Saves cost within a few days of use. Price Rs. 25/-. Postage etc. Re. 2/12. Each order should accompany Rs. 5/- in advance.

J. J. SHAH & SONS,
Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi
P.O. Box 2183. BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER FROM YOUR LIVER?

Why be handicapped with unsightly blotches on the face, eyes with yellow tinge, and that tired and languid feeling? That indicates a torpid liver.

Headache, Dizziness and Biliousness surely follow. You must stimulate your lazy liver, start the bile flowing with Carter's Little Liver Pills.

They also act as mild laxative purely vegetable, free from calomel and poisonous drugs, small, easy to swallow, and not habit-forming. They are not a purgative that cramps or pains, unpleasant after effect follow. Druggists sell genuine red pkgs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
March 29th.

City of Kobe, Williams, New York.
Kaga Maru, Omega, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
March 30th.

Bandra, Hule, Busrah.
Hilda, Tarabechai, Trieste.

LOADING.
March 29th.

Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
Steamer City of Kobe for New York.
Steamer Orna for Calcutta.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Ranee for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Masula for London.
Steamer Rizwani for Jeddah.

S S City of Kobe.— The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kobe, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo passengers.

S S Hilda:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Hilda, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Mar. 29.

2 Masula 4560 London 6-4 M M and Co.
4 Argun Maru 4040 Karachi 30-3 O S Kaisha
6 Kaga Maru 3615 Kobe 13-4 N Y Kaisha
8 Nunenfels 4996 Bremen 2-4 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Silverfir 2636 New York 2-4 Volkart Bros.
12 Djambi 4436 Freemantle 31-3 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Hilda 2974 Karachi 30-3 L Triestino N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Goalpara 3216, Calcutta 30-3 M M & Co.
2 Subedar, 3397, Calcutta, N F, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf 30-3 M M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 1-4 M M and Co.
5 Indira 278 Malabar Coast 29-3 Malabar S S Co.
6 Orna 2997 Calcutta N F, M M and Co.
8 Sydney Maru 2523, Kobe 1-4, O. S. Kaisha.
9 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 1-4, 29-3 O S Kaisha
10/11 Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 1-4 Scindia S N Co.
14 Tali a 302 Karachi 29-3 Malabar S S Co.
15 Laxmi 124 Malabar Coast 29-3 National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Golconda 3203, Rangoon 3-4 M M and Co.
B Jalaveera 3089 N F N F Scindia S N Co.
D/E Sikh 3288 Rangoon 30-3 T Morrison & Co.
F Akbar 2492 Jeddah 2-4 T Morrison and Co.
G. Oostenppelle 348 Malabar Coast 30-3 Merchant S N Co.
H Fager 661 Bangkok N F, F F Campbell and Co.
M Davavati 462 N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1-4 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 7-4 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-4 P and O S N Co
Mantua 21-4 P and O S N Co.
Mathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 17-4 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kabinga 2-4 K N Co.
City of Manchester 2-4 K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 7-4 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Argenfels 7-4 L Edward Ltd
Werdenfels 29-4 L Edward Ltd
Gierfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Harve, 26/3 F. F. Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Raubax 22-3 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Hague Maru 8-4 O S Kaisha.
FROM SYDNEY.
Mooltan, 25/3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Strathnever 1-4 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 15-4 P and O S N Co.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 9-4 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-4 M M and Co

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Mooltan 2613 P and O S N Co.
Strathnever 2-4 P and O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N F L T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 2313 M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neuenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Sydney Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 4-4 P and O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandnra 30/3 M M & Co.
Vasna 1/. M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Goalpara N F M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Silah 23/3 T M and Co.
Golconda N F M M & Co.
Jalavihar N F, S S N Co.
FOR JELDAH.
Rahmani 25-3 T M and Co.
Alavia N F, S N Co.
Akbar, N F, S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 6/4 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI
Wildenfels N F L Edwards Ltd

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Mooltan P and O S N Co.
Strathnever P and O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neuenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, M. Italiana
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P and O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra M M & Co.
Vasna M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Goalpara M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Silah, T M and Co.
Golconda M M & Co.
Jalavihar S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani S M and Co.
Alavi T M Co.
Akbar T M Co.
FOR KARACHI
Wildenfels L Edwards Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Bahaduri 24-3-32
Dayavati 24-3-32
Kalavati 24-3-32
Ellora 26-3-32
Sumatra 26-3-32
President Polk 26-3-32
Wildenfels 26-3-32
Gambada 26-3-32
Subadar 26-3-32
Golconda 26-3-32
Ahmedi 26-3-32
Janaki 26-3-32
Alavi 26-3-32
Sarasvati 26-3-32
Ranpura (Boats) 26-3-32
Vita 26-3-32
President Polk Boats for A Cotton 28-3-32
Tottori Maru Boats for A Cotton 28-3-32
S S Akbar 28-3-32
Oostcappelle 28-3-32
Netravati 28-3-32
Hilda 28-3-32
Parvati 28-3-32
Gurna 28-3-32
Mooltan (Boats) 28-3-32
Indira 29-3-32

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 29.

S S Masula for London.—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 667 bags groundnut oil cakes, 2040 bags linseed oil cakes C Bapubhoy; 1435 bags linseed oil cakes, 1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 820 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 1048 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & C.; 520 bags bone meal, A Dawn & Co.; 50 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 103 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 100 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Antwerp.—100 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Hull.—12800 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

S S City of Paris for Dunkirk.—616 bags linseed, 330 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 29.

S S Tottori Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—50 cases rayon goods; 84 cases silk goods.

From Nagoya.—450 cases beer; 269 cases glassware; 280 cases cotton shirting; 530 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka.—35 cases cycle fitting; 246 cases rayon yarn; 41 cases enamel; 25 cases cotton yarn; 1770 cases glassware; 25 cases cotton drill; 30 cases glue; 90 cases porcelain ware; 400 kgs. red lead; 100 kgs. chemicals.

ROOSEVELT BACKED KOREA ANNEXATION

Japanese Statement: U. S. Denial

(BY MAIL.)

The Japanese Foreign Office recently disclosed fragments of secret history according to which the late President Roosevelt had approved in advance Japan's annexation of Korea. The authority for the story is the journal of the late Baron Komura, Japan's plenipotentiary at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, which is now in the Foreign Office archives. Baron Komura also reported it to the Premier and the Elder Statesmen.

Shortly after the Portsmouth treaty was signed in 1905, Baron Komura called in Mr. Roosevelt and thanked him for his mediation and in the course of the conversation intimated that Japan might find it necessary to annex Korea. President Roosevelt approved it and later made good his approval by withdrawing the United States Legation from Seoul before any other country took similar steps, it is related.

Alhough it has never before been disclosed that President Roosevelt was informed in advance of Japan's intentions, these could be no secret. Japan and Korea signed an agreement establishing a modified Japanese protectorate over Korea. Both the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Treaty of Portsmouth recognised Japan's military, political and economic interests in Korea and der right to apply measures of protection, guidance and control. The Korean Government was in complete decay. The likelihood that the Japanese protectorate would develop into annexation was generally foreseen and acquiesced in.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Washington.—Officials of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department of the United States said: they knew of no record and had no recollection of any evidence to support the contention of the Japanese Foreign Office that President Roosevelt had approved in advance Japan's annexation of Korea. The only person in the United States, they added, who might speak with authority on the matter was Elinu Root, who was Secretary of State when the annexation was accomplished.

The United States was the first government to withdraw her legation from Seoul, but this was allegedly done because of treaties between Japan and Korea under which the conduct of the foreign relations of Korea were largely taken over by Japan.

American policy in that particular was a subject of controversy from time to time by political opponents of President Roosevelt during his lifetime, but in recent years has not been agitated. These attacks were based on the ground that by the treaty of 1833 between the United States and Korea the two agreed that "if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling.

UNDER DURESS.

The attitude of the United States was set forth by Secretary Root on December, 19, 1905, in a letter to Min Young Tehan, special envoy of Korea without credentials, who asserted that the Treaty of November 17, 1905, for the conduct of Korean foreign relations by Japan was concluded under duress. This letter appears in the 1905 volume of foreign relations of the United States and says that earlier treaties, namely those of February 23, 1904 and August 22, 1904, were not in any respect impeached or questioned and that by them Korea gave Japan extensive control over her affairs.

These treaties, the latter added, "appear to be of such a character as practically to give Japan control over the foreign relations of Korea and to make the latest treaty of November 17, 1905 which is now called in question but a slight advance upon the relations of control previously existing."

INCOME-TAX SUPER TAX & SURCHARGE

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22897.

Amusements

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT BRITISH PICTURES

present

THE FINEST PICTURE SO FAR PRODUCED.

STAMBOUL

Trapped by her brutal husband, she signed away her good name for the sake of her child. Was she justified? SEE.

STAMBOUL

An appealing modern love drama in a picturesque Oriental setting.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED Canvassers experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Inks. Refer to Dolatram Kashiram & Co., Thakurdwar Road, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.

WANTED.

WANTED Competent Influential Bond canvassers and Insurance field workers Good remuneration to deserving persons, Gents or Ladies. Apply early:—Parikh Sons, Limited, Ranwaypura, Ahmedabad. 403C

WANTED—Students to learn French Language and Literature Modern Method. By Prof. Graduate of Paris University. Apply Monsieur Georges, Rajmahal Hotel 5A, Connaught Road, Poona. 454C

ASTROLOGY.

100,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Rs. 5 years Rs. 2-8 State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Rly.

ASTROLOGY.

1 YEAR Life Reading, Monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4, V. P. As. 4 Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
Tiruttani, Madras Presidency. 453C

WILTSHIRE DAIRY FARM AND THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

For Best Bakery products, pure and fresh milk, butter and cream, write at once to:—

E. HISCOCKS & CO.,
Jacob Circle.
Phone: 40478. 811

PROPERTY OWNERS

INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY!

Easy purchase terms for electrical installations for lights, fans and heating.

Spread the expense over five years.

Details from:—
BEST,
Electric House,
Fort, BOMBAY. 431c

EARN RS. 30 TO RS. 150 WEEKLY

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY

With Rs. 30 as capital and an Idea, you can make the above Profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in business for yourself. I tell you What to do and How to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick, certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address with two Annas Stamp.

Address, President.
GLOBE MAIL ORDER INSTITUTE,
P. O. Box 2183, Bombay 2.

Amusements

THE PICTURE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ENJOYED!

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 **THE CAPITOL** Bombay's Leading Talkie House

with CLIFF EDWARDS, ANITA PAGE
Also A New Flip The Frog Comedy Cartoon.
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY. PLANS OPEN.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GLAMOROUS, ALLURING, FIERY

GRETA GARBO

IN METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

INSPIRATION

with

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

RAMON NOVARRO

RAMON NOVARRO and MADGE EVANS in SON OF INDIA

NEXT SATURDAY

THE CAPITOL

PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIMES.

RANGO

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

Produced and actually recorded in SUMATRA by ERNEST B. SCHOEDSACK.

To the most blase men or women in the world
.....your pulses race
.....your fingers grip
.....your nerves tingle.
YOU WILL BE THRILLED
..... at a battle to death between a water-buffalo and a tiger—A scene no camera has ever caught before.

PATHE CINEMA.

THE FINEST THEATRE IN TOWN

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

CITY LIGHTS

SATURDAY NEXT.

A. E. W. MASON'S

GREAT NOVEL

"VILLA ROSE"

TURNED INTO THE FINEST TALKIE OF THE YEAR.

A TWICKENHAM PRODUCTION

A MURDER STORY THAT WILL GRIP YOU FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER

SEE 'HENAUD'

THE GREAT FRENCH DETECTIVE.

LOOK OUT FOR

EXCLUSIVE PICTURES OF

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Pathe Gazette had the exclusive rights of filming this great event. No other newsreel will contain the same complete and authentic scenes as the Pathe Gazette.

To be shown exclusively at

PATHE CINEMA

The Picture Palace Par Excellence

Book your seats early.
S. ROSE & CO. or at the THEATRE
Phone No. 41561.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE NEW SEASON.

The Story of the Soul of a Woman.

WATERLOO BRIDGE

"WHERE LONESOME LADIES STROLL"

with
MAE CLARKE
KENT DOUGLAS

A lady of the night—a boy of her dreams—love—a spectre of her past to torment her—an offer of marriage—should she confess?

THE EDWARD

TO-DAY AT 6-15; 8-15 & 10-15 P. M.

I. N. R. I.

OR

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

GERMANY'S NATIONAL HERO

HINDENBURG, SYMBOL OF DEVOTION TO FATHERLAND

Link Between Old And New Polity

It is significant of the political situation in Germany to-day that one of the principal pillars of the republic is a soldier who reached maturity before Bismarck had finished welding the German kingdoms and principalities in to an empire; who himself witnessed the consummation of that task when he saw the Prussian King crowned German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles in 1871; who did his best to preserve the empire when it faced defeat; who at the outbreak of the revolution in November, 1918, wanted to use the army to suppress the uprising and save the throne. That man is Marshal von Hindenburg, President of Germany.

French republicans have always been mistrustful of "the man on horseback" and have jealously maintained the supremacy of the civil power of the military, even in wartime. Did not Clemenceau, who ruled the army with an iron hand, remark that war was too important to be left to the Generals? But in Germany, where the military men had free rein until 1918, and where the republic is none too secure, the General enjoys even in peace time, a prestige which few civilian politicians have yet attained.

Discussing possible Presidential candidates recently, an eminent German named several Generals.

"But must you have a General for President?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied with a smile. "We must have a General, preferably a very old one."

MILITARY FORM

It is possible that the traditional German reverence for military leaders has been reinforced by the fact that the old army, which made Germany a great power and came near conquering Europe, has been disbanded under foreign compulsion. Thousands of Germans used to flee to America to get beyond the reach of that military system, but now that it is prohibited by a treaty which all Germans condemn, the old army together with the Generals who commanded it) has acquired something of the attraction of forbidden things.

If you ask Hitler why the Nazis are organized more like an army than like a political party, he will tell you that it is because of the danger of a Communist revolt; while the Socialist-Republican legions of the Reichsbanner justify themselves by pointing to the menace of a reactionary nationalist coup d'etat, writes Harold Callendar in the "New York Times Magazine".

"The truth is," said a German scholar who sympathizes with the Nazis, "that everything we Germans do tends to take a military form. The monarchy was military and the republic is military. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Groener are among the most influential figures in republican Germany." Even German youths, who have only the haziest childhood memories of the old army, often click their heels together sharply as they bow upon being introduced. The military traditions persist, even among those who have never worn uniforms.

HISTORIC LINK.

Hindenburg is a link between the old feudal-militaristic Germany and the new Germany which may one day make a success of democracy between the empire and the republic, between the nineteenth century and the twentieth. Those who look back with a sort of nostalgic veneration upon the old regime admire him because he is one of its finest products and because he remained loyal to the emperor to the last; while the champions of the new Germany (which is in process of building) respect him because he has served the republic as unswervingly as he served the empire.

He is also a link between Prussia and the South German countries which long have disliked the Prussians and resented Prussian domination. The Marshal-President is himself a thorough Prussian; he is descended from an old East Prussian family of Junkers and officers and he entered the Prussian King's army (in 1866) as a life career. But he has lived for years in the Rhineland cities of Coblenz and Karlsruhe and it was in Hanover, where he then dwelt in retirement, that he received the call back to duty in 1914. He knows non-Prussian Germany and is as popular there as in his native Baltic province which he rescued from the invading Russians. He has accepted office at an advanced age (after twice retiring) because of his devotion to the ideal of German unity.

ADMIRABLE QUALITIES.

Hindenburg is the embodiment of the most admirable qualities which Prussian militarism developed. He is an able commander who put up a gallant fight against heavy odds. He is a living relic of an era which, with all its faults many Germans cannot help regretting when they compare it with the uncertainties of the unhappy present. Because of his personal integrity, his service to his country through more than six decades, his upright conduct during and after the war, his efforts to check the factional strife which weakens and divides Germany, he has lived to become almost a legendary national hero.

One of the many stories that have accumulated about him relates to his meeting last Summer with Aristide Briand. Briand, who was one of France's wartime Premiers, called at the Presidential Palace in the Wilhelmstrasse to pay his respects to the aged Marshal, who was one of those whose names were on the Allied list of German "war criminals." The 84-year-old Hindenburg stood as erect as when he first donned a cadet's uniform, while Briand, his junior by fifteen years, was bent and tired looking. Hindenburg turned to the interpreter (Briand not understanding German) and said: "Tell the old gentleman, I hope he has not been too greatly fatigued by his long journey from Paris."

A SAGA TEUTON.

In the venerable President there is something eminently and unmistakably Teutonic which reminds one of the characters in old German sagas and old Flemish paintings and of the time-cracked figures carved in wood on medieval buildings in Nuremberg, Rotenburg, Goslar and Wernigerode. In him is manifest the German combination of mysticism and practicality, the strict Protestant morality, the rugged, soldierly hardiness, an almost feudal loyalty and obedience, even the German stolidity and humourlessness.

Hence Hindenburg appeals to his countrymen as a sort of glorified typical German; as a symbol of something more than monarchism or republicanism, or socialism or capitalism—or even militarism. He personifies the Germany that has endured whether its social organization was tribal, feudal, imperial or republican (has not he himself witnessed the last three of these forms?) as well as an ideal Germany of which generations have dreamed; a completely free and harmoniously united Germany; a Germany that even Bismarck, with all his genius and military power, could not create; a Germany that may never exist save in the fancy of a romantic people.

TRADITION.

At a moment when so many traditions have been swept aside Hindenburg himself has become a tradition. At a moment when thousands of Germans appear to have lost confidence in themselves and in their national heritage, he seems to stand as a living proof of the moral resources of the country and of the validity of its heritage. At a moment when Germany is weak and at the mercy of her foes he serves as a sign of her essential strength. At a moment when the country is politically divided and bewildered he is a unifying force. At a moment when all the old creeds and doctrines have been shaken by doubts his simple faith is doubly impressive. Hindenburg seems to supply one of the few elements of stability in a time of political and social upheaval and confusion.

He is more than the figurehead of a State; he is the personification of a nation in a way in which no other living statesman is. There is no leader in England, France, Italy or America who enjoys anything like the esteem of all classes and parties which Hindenburg has won. Hindenburg unites the Germans in somewnat the way the Crown unites the British Empire, but in a far more personal sense. The British Crown is respected whoever wears it; Hindenburg is respected not for his office but for what he is. It is he who lends prestige to the office, not the office to him.

The British monarch is honoured, in a sense, because he is weak because he keeps his place and does not interfere in any important way in politics—because he "reigns but does not govern." Hindenburg already wields considerable power and probably most Germans would like to give him more. Many have become reconciled to the republic simply because he is at its head. His mere presence in the Wilhelmstrasse is one of the most effective checks upon those who dream of overthrowing the Republican regime.

THREE MAINSTAYS.

It may be said that there are three mainstays of the German republic—Hindenburg, the soldier-President who belongs to no party; Bruening, the economist-Chancellor of the Catholic Centre party, and Otto Braun, backed by the trade unions and more than 8,000,000 Socialist votes. And the greatest of these, in emotional appeal, is Hindenburg.

The multiplicity and the consequent weakness of the German political parties have undermined the influence of the Reichstag and the prestige of parliamentary government (which has never been very great in Germany) and has correspondingly augmented the effective power of the President and the Chancellor. This tendency has been accelerated by the predominance of grave economic issues with which the Reichstag has been incapable of dealing promptly, as well as by the growth (on both the extreme Left and the extreme Right) of frankly revolutionary movements which threaten parliamentary government.

ELECTORAL MACHINERY.

The German electoral machinery itself has helped to discredit parliamentary institutions. In England, in the last election the so-called National Government received 59 per cent of the votes cast but got 90 per cent of the seats in the House of Commons. This distribution was unfair to the Labour party, which got 24.5 per cent of the votes and only 8.4 per cent of the parliamentary seats; but at least it made possible a strong government at a crucial moment in national affairs.

In Germany, where a mathematically almost perfect system of proportional representation obtains insuring a division of parliamentary seats among the parties in exact proportion to the votes they receive at the polls, there aee fifteen parties in the Reichstag; the strongest, the Socialists, controls only 24.8 per cent of the seats and the next strongest, the Nazis, has only 18.6 per cent.

With a Reichstag thus hopelessly divided it is difficult, if not impossible, to construct a strong government on parliamentary lines—one capable of meeting the almost overwhelming problems of the present in such a way as to win the country over to the republic.

The French have long managed with a Parliament equally divided, but their governments have mostly been both feeble and transitory. The French, true to their revolutionary tradition, like their governments to be weak because they are then innocuous; they would be greatly alarmed if a strong one should appear. But the Germans, accustomed to powerful rulers, feel that a government which is at the mercy of shifting and capricious combinations in the Reichstag is hardly a government at all. Indeed, the widespread disgust with the republic in Germany is attributable largely to the German longing to be ruled by a strong hand.

STRANGE COMBINATION.

Germany is now ruled by Bruening and Hindenburg, with the somewhat unenthusiastic consent of the Socialists, and the function of the Reichstag consists in meeting every few months to ratify the drastic emergency decrees which Bruening frames and Hindenburg signs. It is a strange combination—the Protestant soldier from the Eastern frontier who is close to the farmers among whom he grew up, the Catholic scholar from Westphalia and that part of the working class for whom the Socialists speak. At least, it is fairly representative.

Having dedicated himself to uniting his people, Hindenburg stands, in a sense, above the battle of parties and sections. But with this qualification: Before he became President he consented to be an honorary head of the Stahlhelm. Formed immediately after the war, the Stahlhelm is an organizatoin of ex-soldiers, but with a definite political bias. It extols the military life and discipline of the old regime; most of its members are Monarchists; in recent years it has entered actively into politics and recently joined with the Nazis and the German Nationalists in denouncing the present government, for whose acts Hindenburg shares the responsibility.

Hindenburg takes no active part in partisan politics. He has taken an oath to support the republican Constitution and he has kept that oath. But if he were an ardent champion of the republic, as well as its sworn servant, he would withdraw his sponsorship of the Stahlhelm. This he has not done. Indeed, when the Prussian Government took action against the Stahlhelm, he intervened on its behalf.

REPUBLICAN FEELING.

Here, too, he is typical of Germany. The republic was established, not because Germany had been converted to republicanism but because the Kaiser had fled and some sort of authority was required to make peace. Woodrow Wilson had insisted that that authority should represent the German people, not the "military overlords and monarchical autocrats" who had carried on the war. Wilson virtually called for a German revolution; and the Germans, desiring peace at all costs, responded with a republic. After thirteen difficult years (which would have been difficult, of course, whatever the political system), Germany cannot be said to be highly pleased with her republic, which has not provided the strong government that Germans like.

Not until at least two decades after its foundation was France's Third Republic really secure; and when Frenchmen to-day proclaim vehemently, "I am a republican," one might think that the existence of the republic was still a burning issue. So it was not to be expected that Germany, which had maintained an almost feudal political system until 1918, should so quickly adapt herself to a republic.

Nor could a Field Marshal over three score and ten years old, trained under the Prussian system, a loyal servant of the emperor as long as there was an emperor, be expected suddenly to turn into a Danton or a Jefferson. Hindenburg has not grumbled at the republic or plotted against it, as some elderly Generals have done. He has accepted it, served it and sought to unify the nation by attenuating the bitterness of political strife. And that, in the circumstances, is a great deal.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Evening Editions

Two City Evening Editions of "The Bombay Chronicle" are now published every day, containing all the latest and local news. The first Evening Edition is on sale at 4 p. m. and the second at 5-30 p. m.

PURELY EDUCATIONAL

Activities Of All-India Jahagirdars' Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 29.

A meeting of the Sardars and Jahagirdars of Gwalior State was held in the office of the All-India Feudatories Educational Association on March 27 when Sardar Awadsaheb presided. Mr. D. L. Anand Rao, Secretary of the Conference, giving a report of the work done till the convening of the first All-India Jahagirdars Educational Conference, acknowledged the help given by the members of the Central Legislatures, some officials of the the Government of India and by several eminent educationists. He said that if the facts were rightly understood and the literature issued by the conference properly read, the people of all shades of opinion would feel convinced that the task before the All-India Feudatories was purely educational one and, as such, deserved the help of all those interested in the welfare of the rising generation, and that of India.

After the reading of the report the Conference Accounts were submitted by Mr. Sapre, the Honorary auditor of the Conference. The accounts showed that Rs. 14,340-1-6 were received by the office of the All-India Jahagirdars Educational Conference and Rs. 7,690-7-9 were spent up to-date.

U. S. DEFENCE UNSAFE

Big Navy And Army Raise A Scare

Declaring that the U. S. Congress must appropriate sufficient funds to insure national defence or change the defence act, Major Gen. George E. Leach, chief of the Militia Bureau in Washington, urged that it was "the paramount duty of Congress to carry on its own programme".

General Leach addressed a group of leaders from the regular army, the National Guard and the reserve forces at a luncheon in his honour given under the auspices of the Reserve Officers' Association in the Army and Navy Club.

"I am not here to argue the advantages or disadvantages of the Government of the United States loaning the taxes and securities of its citizens to foreign governments, either for their rehabilitation or their individual national defence," declared General Leach, "but I am here to state that the United States Government has misappropriated our funds when they loan to foreign governments at the expense of our own national defense."

General Leach reiterated this contention in regard to the moratorium, the national prohibition act, the Farm Board loan and the funds for the Hoover Dam construction.

INSECURITY.

Through the defence act, he declared, Congress had decreed that it alone had the power to declare war, to determine the necessary things to make a war successful and the necessary appropriations for these activities. "Congress has violated its own act," he continued. "It has rendered our country insecure, disregarding the very standard of security it has itself set up."

He pointed out that the National Guard had 190,000 men in 1,500 cities and towns throughout the country. "You will lose your organization if you let it go for ever a short period through the lack of appropriations," he said.

VISION OF A NEW AGE IN EDUCATION

(Continued from Col. 7.)

capitalism by some form of socialised economy.

Changes in our economic system will of course require changes in our ideals. The individualism of the pioneer or the farmer, produced by free land great distances, economic independence and a largely self-sustaining family economy, is already without solid foundation in either agriculture or industry. The free land has long since disappeared, the great distances have been shortened immeasurably by invention, the economic independence survives only in the traditions of our people, and the self-sustaining family economy has been swallowed up in a vast society which even disregards the boundaries of nations. Already we live in an economy which in its functions is fundamentally co-operative. There merely remains the task of reconstructing our economic forms and of reformulating our social ideals so that they may be in harmony with the facts of life.

THE QUEST FOR REALISM.

While in the present paper attention is centred on the economic question, our educational theory will have to embrace the entire range of life. It will have to deal, not only with labour and income and property but also with leisure and recreation, sex and family, government and public opinion, race and nationality war and peace, art and aesthetics.

When I say that progressive education should face all of these questions I do not mean merely that provision should be made in our progressive schools for children to study the problems of economics, government and so on. This much of course should be done. But * * * to my mind a movement honestly styling itself progressive should engage in the positive task of creating a new tradition in American life—a tradition possessing power, appeal and direction. James Truslow Adams has pointed out in his "Epic of America" that our chief contribution to the heritage of the race lies not in the field of science or technology, or politics or religion, or art, but rather in the creation of what he calls the "American dream"—a vision of a society in which the lot of the common man will be made easier and his life enriched and ennobled.

If this vision has been a moving force in our history, as I believe it has, then why should we not set ourselves the task of reconstituting and revitalising it? This would seem to be the great need of our age, both in the realm of education and in the sphere of public life, because man must have something for which to live.

VISION OF A NEW AGE IN EDUCATION

Social Crisis Demands Revision Of Old Ideals

AMERICAN EXPERT ATTACKS MIDDLE CLASSES

This vast drama being borne in upon us to-day, in which plenty stands side by side with poverty—what meaning has it for education? An answer to the question from the standpoint of progressive education was made by Professor Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, in his address recently at the annual banquet of the Progressive Education Association in Baltimore, Md. Part of his address follows:—

If Progressive education is to fulfill its promise, it must lose some of its easy optimism and prepare to deal more fundamentally, realistically, and positively with the social situation that it has done up to the present moment.

The great weakness of Progressive education lies in the fact that it has elaborated no theory of social welfare, unless it be that of anarchy or extreme individualism. In this, of course, it is but reflecting the viewpoint of the members of the liberal-minded upper middle class who provide most of the children for the Progressive schools—persons who are fairly well off, who have abandoned the faiths of their fathers, who assume an agnostic attitude toward all important questions, who pride themselves on their open-mindedness and tolerance, who favor in a mild sort of way fairly liberal programs of social reconstruction, who are full of good-will and humane sentiment but who, in spite of all their good qualities, have no deep and abiding loyalties, who possess no convictions for which they would sacrifice over much, who would find it hard to live without their customry material comforts, who are rather insensitive to the accepted forms of social injustice, who are content to play the role of interested spectator in the drama of human history, who refuse to see reality in its harsher and more disagreeable forms, who are horrified at the thought of revolution in the twentieth century, and who in the day of severe trial will follow the lead of the most powerful forces in society and at the same time find good reasons for so doing.

THE CRISIS OF OUR TIME

These people have shown themselves entirely incapable of dealing with any of the great crises of our time—war, prosperity, or depression. At bottom they are romantic sentimentalists. That they may be trusted to write our educational theories and shape our educational programme would seem to be highly improbable.

Among the members of this class the birthrate is low, the number of children small, the income relatively high and the economic function of the home greatly reduced. For this reason an inordinate emphasis on the child and child interests is entirely welcome to them. They wish to guard their offspring from the strenuous endeavour and from coming into too intimate contact with the grimmer aspects of industrial society.

Moreover, they wish their sons and daughters to succeed according to the standards of their class and to be a credit to their parents. Also, at heart feeling themselves members of a superior breed, they do not want their children to mix too freely with the children of the poor or of the less fortunate races * * *

If Progressive education is to be genuinely progressive, it must emancipate itself from the influence of this class, face squarely and courageously every social issue, come to grips with life in all of its stark reality, develop a realistic and comprehensive theory of welfare, fashion a compelling and challenging vision of human destiny * * * * in a word, Progressive education cannot build its programme out of the interests of children; it cannot place its trust in a child-centred school.

CALL FOR A NEW SOCIAL THEORY.

The need for the founding of Progressive education on an adequate social theory is peculiarly imperative to-day. We live in troublous times; we live in an age of profound change, we live in an age of revolution. Indeed, it is highly doubtful whether man ever lived in a more eventful period than the present. * * * To-day we are witnessing the rise of a civilisation quite without precedent in human history—a civilisation which is founded on science, technology and machinery, which possesses the most extraordinary power and which is rapidly making of the entire world a single great society * *

In this new world that is forming, there is one set of issues which is peculiarly fundamental and which is certain to be the centre of bitter and prolonged struggle. I refer to those issues which may be styled economic. President Butler has well stated the case:

"For a generation and more past," he says, "the centre of human interest has been moving from the point which it occupied for some 400 years to a new point which it bids fair to occupy for a time equally long. The shift in the position of the centre of gravity in human interest has been from politics to economics; from considerations that had to do with forms of government, with the establishment and protection of individual liberty, to considerations that have to do with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth."

PLENTY AND POVERTY.

Consider the situation, in which we find ourselves to-day. How the gods must laugh at human folly! * * * Here is a society in which a mastery over the forces of nature surpassing the wildest dreams of antiquity is accompanied by extreme material insecurity; in which dire poverty walks hand in hand with the most extravagant living that the world has ever known; in which an abundance of goods of all kinds is coupled with privation, misery and even starvation; in which an excess of production is seriously offered as the underlying cause of severe physical suffering; in which breakfastless children march to school past bankrupt shops laden with rich foods gathered from the ends of the earth; in which strong men by the million walk the streets in a futile search for employment and with the exhaustion of hope enter the ranks of beaten men; in which so-called captains of industry close factories without warning and dismiss the workmen by whose labours they have amassed great fortune through the years; in which automatic machinery increasingly displaces men and threatens the economic order with a growing contingent of the permanently unemployed; in which racketeers and gangsters with the connivance of public officials fasten themselves on the channels of trade and exact toll at the end of the machine gun in which economic parasitism, either within or without the law, has become so easy for the cunning and the ruthless that the tradition seems to be taking root that "only saps work." * * *

One can only imagine what Jeremiah would say if he could step out of the pages of the Old Testament and cast his eyes over this vast spectacle so full of menace and of promise.

THE PROMISE OF A NEW AGE.

But the point should be emphasised that the present situation is full of promise, as well as menace. Our age is literally pregnant with possibilities. There lies within our grasp the most humane and majestic civilisation ever fashioned by any people. At last men have achieved such a mastery over the forces of nature that wage slavery can follow chattel slavery and take its place among the relics of the past.

If we are to believe one-half of what our engineers tell us, the full utilisation of modern technology should enable us to produce several times as much goods as were ever produced at the very peak of prosperity, and with the working day the working year and the working life reduced by half. In other words, we hold within our hands the power to usher in an age of plenty, to make secure the lives of all, and to banish poverty forever from the land.

The achievement of this goal, however, would seem to require fundamental changes in the economic system. Obviously the growth of science and technology has reached a point where competition must be replaced co-operation, the urge for profits by careful planning, and private

(Continued in Col. 5.)

"Hindus Down, Muslims Up"

WHAT STATISTICS SHOW

Recruitment In Nizam's State Services

NO REAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

SECUNDERABAD, March 27.

"It is not enough to rule justly, but the people must believe that they are ruled justly". With this quotation from a speech made by the Nizam made on a previous occasion, the Standing of the Hindu subjects of his Exalted Highness conclude the their reply to the communique issued by the State Government on the grievances of Hindus in the State.

The Committee repudiate the alleged causes of the small number of Hindus in the State services and show from figures that there has been a steady decrease in the recruitment of Hindus in the State services from 1885. In 1885 there were 4949 Hindus in the State service but in 1930 the number came down to 2393 whereas during the same period the number of Mahomedans rose from 2882 to 5174.

They object to the classification of adi-Hindus as separate from Hindus and challenge the statement that the former have no aptitude or desire for State service.

The Committee deny communal spirit in aiming their grievances and welcome the declaration of the Nizam that no racial discrimination will be tolerated in the public services. They say:—

DEPUTATION REFUSED.

The Standing Committee elected by the public meeting of the Hindu subjects of the Hyderabad State, submitted a memorial to the Hon'ble the President of the Executive Council of the Nizam's Government on January 28, 1932, per registered post, as the Hon'ble the President was not pleased to receive the Standing Committee in deputation. In the said memorial, which has already appeared in the Press, it was brought to the notice of the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad that the claims of his Hindu subjects were ignored in the making of appointments to the Government service, that their representation in the State service was extremely low and in the concluding portion of para 3 of the memorial it was submitted that equal opportunities should be given in the State service to members of all the communities of the State and that no favour should be shown to any community in particular.

STATE COMMUNIQUE.

In order to show the present position of Hindus in the State service the Standing Committee had submitted a pamphlet dealing with the representation of Hindus in the Gazetted ranks of the Hyderabad State service.

On this point the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam have been pleased to issue a communique, through their Information Bureau, which was published in the Hyderabad Bulletin of February 23, 1932. In further amplification of the position of the State Government another communique was issued from New Delhi dated the 2nd March, 1932, and this too has been published in the Hyderabad Bulletin of March 7, 1932.

The members of the Standing Committee are very thankful to the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam for having issued the above said communique for clearing the position of the State Government. In these communiques an attempt has been made by the Government to show that at the time of making appointments to the State service, communal questions do not at all weight with the State and certain reasons have been adduced to show why the Mahomedans preponderate in the State service. These reasons as given will be examined later on, but before this is done it must be admitted that the Committee put a very high value on the principle enunciated in the concluding portion of the said communique, viz:

> That His Exalted Highness prizes alike the loyalty of all and will not tolerate any racial discrimination, either in the public service or in any other direction.

In their memorial the Committee too have laid emphasis on this point and they take this opportunity to strongly affirm that they hold the same view and that this principle shall regulate the actions of this Committee.

NO COMMUNALISM.

An impartial reader will find no communalism in the memorial and the Committee make bold to declare that they were never guided by any communal motives. The objective of the Committee is that equal treatment should be given to all communities in the State and that this Committee will use its best endeavours against communalism.

The Hindus in the Hyderabad State form 85 per cent. of the population and as the Committee found that the claims of Hindus are being systematicaly ignored they took up this cause, but that cannot justify any one calling them communal. The Committee assert that so long as they do not claim special facilities for the Hindu community and put forward claims injurious to other communities, the blame of communalism cannot be laid at their door. So long as the Committee ask for justice they cannot be labelled communal.

ADI-HINDUS.

Referring to the strength of the Hindu population, the communique says, that it is unfair to treat Adi-Hindus as Hindus. The Committee are surprised at this statement of the Government of His Exalted Highness, because, till now, no attempt had been made by this State at dividing the Hindu community into several functions. The Committee emphatically assert that Adi-Hindus have always been Hindus as their very name shows, they worship the same deities, hold the same books sacred and they follow the same customs as the other Hindus.

When this very argument was advanced by Mr. Aziz Ahmad, Assistant Director of the Information Bureau of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, it was strongly resented by all Hindus alike and the local leaders of the Adi-Hindus have given expression to this feeling in the columns of the "Hyderabad Bulletin." In fact, there is no justification for creating such factions in any community, unless the object be to divide the several members of a community into different sections and to set up one against the other. So far as the Committee are aware, the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam had never adopted this principle of "Divide and Rule," and that it does not appear to be necessary for the Government to make any such invidious distinction.

It is stated in the said communique, that a great majority of the Adi-Hindus neither aspire for, nor are they qualified to obtain Gazetted employment and it is, therefore, suggested that they should not be treated as Hindus. The idea underlying this argument is very defective and if carried further it would lead one to absurdity. Can can be said by way of reply to this argument that there is a large number of persons in the Mahommedan community who neither aspire for, nor are they qualified for employment to Gazetted posts. Will it, therefore, be fair, desirable or justifiable, to exclude this large number from the Mohammedan community?

URBAN CLASSES.

The next point urged in the communique is that the services in the Hyderabad State are mostly recruited froh the urban classes and that as the proportion of the Hindus to Mahommedans in the urban areas is as 1.6 to 1, the representation of the Hindus in the State service should not be higher. In the first place, the Committee admit that they fail to see the relevancy or force of this point, and they are unable to understand why the population of the urban areas only should at all be taken into consideration. For the purposes of the State service, one has to look to the educational and other qualifications of the candidates and there is no rule that a person from the rural areas is disqualified for State service. Even, granting that it is so, the proportion of the Hindus and the Mahomedans in the urban areas is admitted to be 1.6 to 1, and even in view of this proportion the number of Hindus in the State service should have been not only equal to but greater than that of the Mahomedans. Thus, this proposition also does not at all justify the low representation of Hindus in the State service.

In the communique, two main reasons are assigned for the preponderance of Mahomedans in the State service: one is that Mahomedans are by temperament and historical tradition more drawn towards Government service than the Hindus and the other is that the Mahomedans have more aptitude for examinations of the nature of the civil service than Hindus.

Regarding the first reason, it can be safely asserted taat it is not correct and that the reasoning on which the above conclusion is based is also faulty. Not to give sufficient scope and facilities to the Hindus in the State service for a number of years and thus discourage them from appearing in the competitive examination for the civil service and then too state that they have no aptitude for state service is arguing in a circle. That a smaller number of Hindu candidates appear for the civil service is due not to lesser aptitude on their part or that they are less drawn to the service, but because the Hindus in general are more or less convinced that they stand less chance of selection and that they are excluded for some reason or other.

FIGURES.

If we look to the figures of Government servants in 1835 A. D. (1295 Fasli) we find that the total strength of the Hindus was 4949 as against 2882 Mahomedans. We find however that in 1330 Fasli (1920 A. D.) the tables were turned and that the proportion of Hindus and Mahomedans in the Government service is reversed, the number of Hindus being 2393 and that of Mahomedans 5174.

The Committee make bold to state that this state of affairs has grown much worse in the year 1340 Fasli (1930 A. D.) but they regret that detailed figures for the latter year are not available to them.

PROMISE NOT CARRIED OUT.

The figures showing the representation of the two communities will prove conclusively that the plea trotted out in the Government communique that Mahomedans are by historical tradition more drawn towards Government service than the Hindus is absolutely baseless. The policy of the Hyderabad State Government has since changed and less Hindus are entertained in the Government service and when now the number of Hindus in the Government service has gone very low it is being stated that the Hindus are not by temperament more drawn towards Government service. It must also be remembered that formerly the offices of deshmukhs and deshpandes were held by Hindus and that they were, therefore, in complete charge of the Administration of the country. When they were deprived of these offices the Government issued a circular published in the Government Gazette dated Safar 28, 1287 H (1870 A.D.) whereby they held out a promise to these deshmukhs and deshpandes that they would be given suitable appointments in the revenue department and the Committee are very sorry to note that this promise was not kept.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The communique states that the qualifications for the selection of candidates for Government service are (1) the College record of the candidate, (2) his family claims (3) his social status and (4) his general personality. As regards the college career, it cannot be asserted that the Hindus lag behind others and it is well-known that they secure a high rank in the University examinations. With reference to family claims the Hindu is certainly placed at a disadvantage. It has been observed that what is meant by family claims is that the candidate must belong to a family, the member of which hold Government posts, with the result that those who do not happen to be related to some Government servants are excluded from service, whatever his other merits, and this principle has in effect reserved the State services to particular families.

It has already been pointed out that the number of Hindus in the State service is already too low and the adoption of this principle will never allow that number to rise. Social status and general personality are very vague terms and the fitness or otherwise of a candidate on these grounds is left entirely to the sweet will and pleasure of the members of the Selection Board, on which Hindus have been never represented. Instances are not wanting to show that in the case of a Hindu candidate he is not selected for Government service because he is at times considered to be too highly qualified and he is therefore advised that his prospects lie elsewhere.

In short, however, the Government may justify their position, the Hindus are positively under the impression that on one pretext or another they are excluded from Government service. Time alone will remove this impression if the Hindus find that equal chances are actually given to them.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

An attempt has been made in the Government communique to justify the high representation of Mahomedans in the State service by giving the figures of Hindu and Mahomedan candidates competing for the Hyderabad Civil Service and an assertion has been made that Hindu candidates cannot hold their own in the examination field. It has also been asserted that 50 per cent. of the vacancies in the Gazetted ranks are reserved for Hyderabad civil servants and therefore, it is suggested that there is such a large number of Manomedans in the Gazetted ranks.

In the first place, this argument does not help the position of the Government because although the civil service class was open as long as 1884 (1294 Fasli) but for nearly 28 years, off and on, it did not function at all and the vacancies were filled up otherwise than by examination. Thus it will be clear that 50 per cent. of the present gazetted officers could not be from the civil service class. Secondly the examination for the eligibility of the civil service class is not at all competitive. The students in the Civil service class are admitted by a process of nomination and selection and by no means can it be called a system of competition and, therefore, it will not be justifiable to say that Hindu candidates cannot compete with the Mahomedans. In this communique itself it has been admitted that Hindu candidates appear in large numbers in the open competitive examination such as the pleader's examination and the syllabus shows that the civil service examination is to all interests and purposes a law examination.

The Committee next point out that the communique is in some places self-contradictory.

PATELS AND PATWARIS.

An attempt is also made in the communique to justify the vast majority of Mahomedans in the State service by bringing in for purposes of comparison the number of patels and patwaris in the villages. It is submitted that in considering the question of employment in Government service the question of patels and patwaris cannot arise at all. The former is in the gift of the Government while the latter posts are hereditary. The office of a patel or patwari is hereditary and under the law prevailing in the State, none of them can be deprived of his office even on the ground of lack of education or any other incompetency, as a gumasta or agent is allowed to be employed to do the work on behalf of a widow or a minor holding this vatan.

Considerations looked into at the time of appointing persons to Government service are entirely different from those that have to be weighed at the time of sanctioning succession to the vatan of a patel or patwari. If the Government consider that Government service is also to be hereditary, then alone, the inclusion of patels and patwaris can stand the test of logic, otherwise, it is absolutely useless to bring in this sort of comparison.

LOYALTY.

Concluding the Standing Committee say that it is not their intention to create bitter feelings between the officials of the State and the Hindu subjects. But at the same time they cannot too strongly emphasise that they, as a body, stand wholly for justice to all parties and not for communalism in any shape or form, and that they have absolutely no grievance against their Mahomedan fellow subjects; for all they aspire to and ask for, is a change of policy so that all may be tested, trusted, and rewarded on the same principle.

The Committee earnestly assure the Government that the loyalty of the Hindu subjects of His Exalted Highness is second to none in the State, and that they implicitly trust that when their just grievances become known to their Exalted ruler, he will not allow things to drift so as to create an impression in his loyal subjects that the policy of the State is laid "on the simple plan that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can."

The hope and trust of his Hindu subjects lie in the noble words of profound statesmanship expressed by their beloved sovereign on a memorable occasion that "it is not enough to rule justly, but that the people should believe that they are ruled justly."

MALTA FREE FIGHT

Premier Escapes Unhurt

MALTA, March 29.

Lord Strickland, the Premier, ran the gauntlet of the opposition and escaped unhurt in a free fight following a meeting of 350 graduates of the University to protest against the Government's decision to curtail the constitution and restrict the use of the Italian language.

The trouble arose through Dr. Boffa, a Labour leader, attempting to speak in Maltese, whereupon uproar broke out. The graduates started to eject him and the opposition of whom 50 went to his rescue, but the hall was finally cleared of the opposition, excepting 22, including Lord Strickland.

The resolution was then hurriedly adopted and the meeting was abruptly closed.

FULL INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

Fifteen-Year Plan Of U. S. Senate

(BY MAIL.)

Washington.—A fifteen year programme for Philippine independence has been projected by the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, which will start drafting a bill embodying it.

Complete self-determination by the Filipinos will be provided in the bill, which will include the provision that the islanders may accept or reject the proposals.

As described by Senator Bingham of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, independence would be conditional on the framing and ratification of the Philippine Constitution, the organisation of a constitutional government, and finally, the island would hold a plebiscite to determine whether it wished to accept independence after experiencing the tariff and immigration limitations this status would entail.

Senator Bingham estimated that four years might pass before the programme would become operative.

FREE TRADE PRIVILEGES.

The committee agreed that during the first ten years of the fifteen-year period the Phillipines should have free trade privileges with the United States on the basis of present exports from the islands. Regular duties would be collected on excess exports to the United States. During the concluding five year partial tariffs would be levied or Phillippine exports to the United States and the islands would be permitted to collect duties on imports from this country, a reciprocal arrangement similar to that entailed with independence.

If adopted by Congress, ratification of the bill either by the Philippine Legislature or a special ratification convention elected by Filipinos would be necessary before it could become operative.

Following ratification would come the adoption of a Constitution. The establishment of the first government under this Constitution, would signalise the beginning of the programme.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Inquiry To Be Made In The Punjab

LAHORE, March 29.

The Punjab Government has appointed a committee of seven officials and non-officials to investigate rural indebtedness in the province.

This announcement was made in the Legislative Council this afternoon. The committee will be presided over by Mr. Calvert, Financial Commissioner, and the members will be: Mr. Anderson, I.C.S., Sardar Habibulla, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Mr. Mukandlal Puri, Sardar Lash Singh and Mian Nurullah.

The last five are elected members.

Mr. Abbel will be the secretary.

The terms of reference of the committee are:—

To examine the recommendations relating to the relief of indebtedness made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Royal commission on Labour, the Banking Inquiry Committee and any other recommendation that may be made before them on that subject, and submit proposals to the Punjab Government in connection therewith.

EDUCATION CIRCULAR

Mr. Mayadas withdrew his resolution in the Council urging the withdrawal of the Education Department's circular announcing that from next year a public examination be held at the stage of the Anglo-Vernacular middle class. The withdrawal was followed by an assurance by the Education Minister that the circular would not be enforced and he would submit the whole of the proposal for the consideration of the Education Sub-Committee.

Government next accepted Mr. Mukundlal Puri's resolution urging that those Muzhabi (untouchable) Sikhs who did not follow professional scavengers should not be made to clean latrines when in jail.

The Council adjourned "sine die."—A.P.

KERALA SANDALWOOD SOAP

compares favourably with the BEST quality Soaps made in India. Only purest materials are used in its manufacture. The Sandal perfume is not superficial but is through and through and lasts till the soap lasts. A trial will convince you. Can be had of all respectable dealers.

Agents:—P. MUNCHERJI & Co.,

10, HAMAM STREET, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

THE GUJARAT MEDICINE MFG. CO'S
LIVER SOLUTION

The best and safest remedy for Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and cures all diseases arising from LIVER DISORDER. Sold in 6 oz. Bottle at Re. 1-4-0. Your Chemist sell our Liver Solution or apply to Agents: Shah & Co., Princess Street., P.O. Box 2119, Bombay 2. Sole Agents: Bhatt Bros., 68, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2. Manufacturers: The Gujarat Medicine Mfg. Co., AHMEDABAD.

TO AVOID PREMATURE DEATHS.

In complicated cases of Pneumonia, Consumption, Dysentery, Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers, Arthritis, Diabetes, High blood pressure, Anjina pectories, and other heart diseases in which the death rates are appallingly high in Bombay, PLEASE consult sharp Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, who effects brilliant cures of such cases in no time Address:—Dr. TANDON, Babulal Mansion, Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay. Office hours:—7—12 & 3—6.

Doctors' PRESCRIPTIONS
DISPENSED WITH GREAT CARE
With PURE AND FRESH DRUGS.
AT
BELI RAM & BROS.
304, Princess Street (West), BOMBAY No. 2.
PATENT MEDICINES, Provisions Sold at Market Rate.

INCOME TAX, SUPER TAX AND SUR CHARGE

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. Nagindas & Mancklal, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

KOPRAN

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE

Manufactured from the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D, formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.

It is skilfully compounded out of the ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilise the mouth making it fresh and fragrant.

Contains the active principles of Babool. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH-PASTE SELLING IN AMERICA.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured by:—

THE KOPRAN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED
SELLING AGENTS
FOR
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Apply to the Manager,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Hari Buinding, Old Custom
House Road, Fort, Bombay

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Shorts Covering And Longs Liquidation

CO-OPERATIVES HOLDINGS NEARLY SOLD OUT

Upward Reaction Due On Technical Grounds

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

Co-operative Marketing Associations have sold out nearly Holdings of this crop. Seventeen lacs bales of last year's crop not for sale unless prices advance to 12 cents. Additional 1 1/4 million Bales can not be sold until next August.

TAXATION WILL BE SOLVED.

Operators are still nervous and shorts are covering but longs are liquidating on expectations of 5 cent level. Taxation proposals will be solved soon in America and in all probability the Gold Standard will be maintained.

TECHNICAL REACTION.

Lancashire trade thoroughly disorganised owing to sudden drop in American cotton prices. Market shows absence of confidence and although the present depression is believed to be temporary, there is no reason for material improvement except some reaction on technical grounds.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices at the first advanced on shorts covering but later on declined on long liquidation. The market opened at a rise of 3 points and immediately reached the hight level of the day on shorts covering with prices 7 points above previous close. At this level there was heavy long liquidation by nervous bulls and within half an hour a decline of 17 points was reached which was the lowest level for the day. Thus during the first hour the market reached both high and low levels within a range of 17 points. During the remaining part of the session there was scattered business and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.16.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a decline of 30 points on parity with overnight New York closing prices, but owing to poor response to the improvement in Sterling, the market opened at a decline of 27 points and with further improvement on short covering, prices were reported 24 points below last closing. Unfavourable financial developments in the United States overweakened with jump of sterling brought considerable liquidation and prices reached to a new low level for the year. The market closed nervous and traders have adopted a cautious attitude. The market closed at a decline of 40 to 42 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 4-95d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was comparatively steady and closed at a decline of 28 points with May 5.07d.

Egyptian cotton futures moved in sympathy with American cotton prices and closed at a decline of 33 to 40 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 52 points Sakel May 12.15 and Upper April 10.03.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.26+06 lowest 6.11—09.

N. Y. July Highest 6.45 (10.16 a. m.) lowest 6.28 (10.43 a. m)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market steady at the decline. Think market will be ruled mainly by sterling. Think prices are safe even if market should temporarily go lower."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11.51 a. m.:—Scattered selling taken by recent sellers. Market steady.

8.48 p. m.:—New York: Urgent selling is abating. Less fear of Budget.

9.08 p. m.:—Co-operatives state that holdings of this crop nearly all sold, and 1,700,000 bales of last season are not for sale until August 1933 unless prices advance to 12.00. Additional 1,240,000 holdings cannot be sold until August this year possibly 1933.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Sudden drop Liverpool disorganising Manchester cloth market. Buyers holding aloof.

Liverpool:—Market shows want of confidence fearing a decline in Dollars. Lancashire yarn market affected unfavourably by the decline in cotton. It is hard to say if bottom has been touched. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary.

New York:—An unfavourable opinion is prevalent here just now. Expectation down to 5 cents is discounting. Dry goods reports discouraging Farm Board. Congress uncertainty taxation will be solved soon. Gold Standard maintained. Decline has been too drastic and some reaction may be expected if only on technical grounds.

POLITICAL SITUATION TELLS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

The American political situation has shaken confidence in prices. There are reports of the possibility of America abandoning the Gold Standard but doubts are entertained as to its practicability except as a political expediency.

Heavy fluctuations in the Sterling Dollar cross rate have again been in evidence but the trade opinion does not favour any sensational rise over 3.80 even though Britain's financial position may warrant it. The latest news from the Far East is more encouraging. Pending further developments in America it is impossible to express any opinion for the immediate future.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 29.

May	...	6.13—.07
July	...	6.30—.06
October	...	6.52—.09
December	..	6.67—.07
January, 1933	...	6.76—.05
Middling Spot	...	6.20—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 29.

March	...	6.16—.08
May	...	6.31—.06
Middling Spot	...	6.16—.08

New York, March 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	6.14
July	6.30
October	6.53

New York, Noon Call:—

May	6.12
July	6.29
October	6.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

	10-10 a.m. quotations.	To-day's closing.
March 1932	4.65	4.49—.41
April 1932		4.47—.40
May 1932	4.60	4.45—.40
June 1932		4.44—.41
July 1932	4.59	4.44—.41
August 1932		4.46—.41
September 1932		4.47—.41
October 1932	4.64	4.49—.41
November 1932		4.51—.41
December 1932		4.54—.41
January 1933	4.70	4.55—.42
February 1933		4.57—.42
March 1933		4.60—.41
Middling Spot		4.95—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

Sakellaridis, March	...	6.35—.29
May	...	6 41—.38
July	...	6 55—.39
October	...	6.75—.39
November	...	6.85—.39
December	...	6 91—.39
January 1932	...	6.96—.39
F.G.F. Spot	...	6.80—.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.63—.29
Fine (Good Staple)	4.75—.29
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.87—.29
OOMRA:—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.23—.14
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.38—.14
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.53—.14
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.91—.19
Fully Good	4.01—.19
Fine	4.11—.19
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.01—.19
Fine	4.11—.19
Superfine	4.21—.19

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 29.

Silver:—Market is very quiet.

Spot	17-11/16
Forward	17-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 29.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. 85/8/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-19/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 29.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.87-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.36
T.T. London on Brussels	27.02
T.T. London on Madrid	49.87
T.T. London on Milan	72.62
T.T. London on Berne	19.46
T.T London on Paris	95.87
T.T. London on Prague	128.50
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.77-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 29.

Cottonseed. Bombay Hull ton:—No offers

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Mar./April sellers £12-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) March/April sellers £11/0/0.

LINSEED.
London, March 29.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: March/April sellers £10/7/6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: April/May paid £8/0/0.

Linseed Bombay (London):—March/April sellers £11/7/6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: April/May paid and sellers 13/4½

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 14/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: 2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, March 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—March/April sellers 24/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes March/April sellers 25/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: March/April sellers 26/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, March 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 26:

C and F Calcutta:—March per cwt. 8/-.

C and F Bombay:—March per cwt. 8/0-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—March per cwt. 8/0-1/2.

COFFEE—NTW YORK MARKET.
New York, March 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 2-1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	104-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	3
Funding Loan 4 per cent	98-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	84-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	58-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	68
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	92-1/4
Consols 2½ per cent.	60-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	97-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, March 29.

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	38
Spelter Hard Indian brands	11-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	120-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 29.

Demand Bills	3.77.50

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 to 7th April.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 to 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th April/15th May
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 16th May/15th June.

NEW YORK—
B.C. Rate T.T. 355.
Banks Selling T.T. 354.
Banks Buying T.T. 346.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D.D. 705.
Banks Buying D.D. 735.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D.D. 69-7|8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T.T. 121 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling 88 1|2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 116-3|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 7/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D.D. 70-1|4.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.77-1|4 29th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|8 15|16 30th instant.
Japan|London 1|8 1|2 29th instant.
London|Paris 96.25 29th instant.
London|Belgium 26.50 29th instant.
London|Switzerland 19.50 29th instant.
London|Italy 73.00 29th instant.
London|Berlin 15.87 29th instant.
London|Holland 9.35 29th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £5-12-2 28th instant; £5-8-11 29th instant.

Silver London Ready £17-15|16 28th instant; £17-11|16 29th instant.

Silver London Forward £17-15|16 28th instant; £17-11|16 29th instant.

Silver New York Ready £20-3|4 28th instant; £30-1|4 29th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £2-5|32 per cent. 28th instant; £2-3|16 per cent. 29th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. £2-7|16 per cent. 28th instant; £2-3|8 per cent. 29th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Call 3-1|2 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

The Government Securities market was quiet but steady without any important business. Prices of 3 1/2 per cent. paper fluctuated within a narrow range. At the opening 3 1/2 per cent. paper was quoted at Rs. 61-4-0 and after declining to Rs. 61-1 on scattered prices rallied to Rs. 63-3. Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61/3.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 91/4

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 89/14

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68/12

4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/12

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/8

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97/2

5 per cent. 1939-43 Loan Rs. 90

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/14

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/12.

6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs 103/2

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

3 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

3 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of Market.—Fairly Steady.

Bombay Yarn Market

ALL PRICES DECLINE QUARTER OF AN ANNA

Buyers Adopting Waiting Attitude

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

In sympathy with further sharp decline in Cotton, prices in all kinds of yearn have declined further to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. during the week under review. Owing to weak market as well as due to constant holidays turnover has been considerably restricted. Dollar Sterling Cross Rate has also shown a rapid improvement during the last 2/3 days and this has naturally produced a loss of confidence amongst the dealers, most of whom feel inclined to clear off their holdings at the best market rates, but it is almost difficult, if not impossible, in the present circumstances to meet with buyers who can offer in big quantities any yarns at fairly reasonable prices. The quotations in the market therefore are more or less nominal and so long as the things remain unsettled as at present, it does not seem possible that the turnover will show any improvement. Report from almost all important centres go to show that the markets are almost nervous everywhere and buyers have been naturally adopting a waiting attitude. Some of the upcountry Mills have lowered their rates in sympathy with Cotton but any business in bulk has not been possible. The future tendency on the whole is rather weak and so long as the offtake continues poor it is very likely that the prices have to undergo a further decline to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS.

This class of yarns has been practically neglected and spot prices have therefore been going down day after day. Forward business is altogether neglected and buyers do not seem inclined to make any fresh purchases at the present level of prices.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a further decline in prices of Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns in sympathy with Cotton and stocks have been steadily accumulating in all important centres. Even forward quotations by Import Houses have been further lowered and in view of the very low Exchange rates the replacing costs are undoubtedly cheaper in many of the qualities which are very popular in almost all consuming districts in India. Demand has fallen off as usual in declining markets and most of the dealers stand to lose very heavily.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been practically no demand in this class of yarns except for cheap grade yarns from certain quarters and the indication of prices offered is on the basis of about two to three annas lower than the present ruling prices of the Syndicate. Even sales in Japanese yarns which has been comparatively much cheaper have lately fallen off probably due to large stocks in consuming districts, heavy arrivals and the sharp and rapid improvement in the Dollar Sterling Cross Rate as a result of which the dealers expect a further decline in prices. Enquiries from all districts have considerably fallen off and stocks seem to have accumulated almost everywhere. The future tendency is rather uncertain but if there will be a still further improvement in the Cross Rate which is not improbable, a further decline in prices may be anticipated.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of the prominent local merchants who have been holding large stocks of Indian yarns in anticipation of good demand and higher prices have now been getting tired and are trying their utmost to clear their holdings at the best market rates, but buyers are almost difficult to find. There has been practically no inclination to buy at the moment and everybody is inclined to wait and watch further developments. Contant Hartals prevent free delivery and free sales and in the midst of these circumstances, the upcountry people remain satisfied by making their purchases from the Mills round about them who are always ready and willing to meet them at a reasonable level of prices. Reports from Calcutta and Madras are far from satisfactory whereas Rangoon has been offering prices which are almost unworkable. Demand from the Punjab remains as slack as before due to Kashmir and Frontier troubles, whereas Egypt, Persian Gulf and other Export outlets have been rather indifferent during last few weeks. Some of our Mills feel inclined to meet the buyers at a reasonable level of prices, but most of the offers put before them are much too low to admit of any business in bulk. In the circumstances no business of importance has been done and there seems to be no chance of any fresh sales by the Mills for some time to come so long as the market becomes more settled. The future tendency is rather uncertain at the moment.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading Market

MOSTLY BUDLY BUSINESS

Bombay, March 30.

The Share market opened quiet but steady with mill shares showing small rise of about Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8. At the opening Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 671/4 Fazal Rs. 303/12. Century Rs. 203/12, Pearl's Rs. 170, New Great Rs. 128/12 and Nagpur Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 266/4. There was very little fresh business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. It being the end of the month, most of the business was badly to the next settlement. Bombay Burma shares were placed at Rs. 321/4 and later on they were offered at Rs. 320/- while Tata Steel ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 21/4 declined to Rs. 21/2.

Without any important exchange in prices the market closed at 3 p. m. as under:

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, March 30.

Bombay Dyeing 671 68 70
Century 204 1 3 2
Colaba 72 73-2
Crescent 51
Fazul 302 298 301-14
Indore 333-2
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 266 65 66
New Great 130 28 27
Pearl 168 71
Simplex 20
Swadeshi 198 97 98
Burma 320 17 21 20
Hydro 117
Tram 108-12
Deff. 280
Ord. 21-8 4 2 8
Bundi 14-4-14-6
184, 83-82
Katni Ord. 148
Alcock 107

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	287/8
50	Apollo	2-4-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	58/12
250	Bombay Dyeing	670
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	125
100	Century	202-8
100	Central India	266-4
100	Central India	271-14
100	Colaba	73-2
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	51-4
250	Currim	30
250	Dawid	60
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100	Elphinstone P.	20/12
100	Elphinstone	5-0-0
250	Fazulbhoy	301-14
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	101-8
1000	Hindustan	33-2
100	Indore Malwa	88
250	Jamshed	-4
50	Kastoorchand	7-12
100	Khatau	190
100	Kohinoor	915
250	Laxmi	325
100	Madhowji	10
250	Madras United	200
1000	Maneckji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	15
1000	Morarji	420
50	Mysore	102-8
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	127-8
100	New City	44-8
250	Pabani	93-12
250	Pearl	179
100	Phoenix	300
10	Premier	1¼
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1570
250	Simplex	18-12
100	Swan	20
100	Swadeshi	198-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	15
500	Vishnu P.	565
500	Vishnu	1430
1000	Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50	Baroda	62
50/25	Central	15-0
£10/5	Eastern	56
500	Imperial	995
500-125	Imperial Contr.	240
100-50	India	86-0
5	Union	3-3-8

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	14-6
70	Gwalior	54-0
250	Indian	182-8
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	103-8
40	Katni Def.	603
100	Katni	148-2
10	Punjab P.	8-12
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	200

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-3
15	Jupiter	7-6
15	New India	16-12
200	Oriental	1600
10	Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	105
1000	Andhra Valley P.	935
1000	Andhra Val.	806-4
50	Bom. Tram P.	84-4
50	Bom. Tram	102-12
100	Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100	Tata Hydro	117-18
1000	Tata Power P.	1475
1000	Tata Power	442-8

RAILWAYS.

10	Bundi	14-8
100	Amritsar Patti	65
100	Central Province	69-4
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	46
100	Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500	Tapti Valley	600-10

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30	Tata Steel D.	280-0
75	Tata Steel	21-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	106-4
250	Bom. Steam B.	190
150	Bom. Steam	185-10
50	Bom. Telephone	51
8s.	Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
125	Bom. Burma Old	320-0
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Blearhing	137-8
15	Scindia	7-12
3 1/2 p.c.	Govt. Paper	61-4
5 p.c.	1945-55 Tax Free	98-10

BOMBAY MARKET

EVENING UP OF OPEN ACCOUNTS

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

In response to a further fall of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 189 for Broach A./M. delivery but it opened somewhat better at Rs. 190 and under long liquidation prices declined to Rs. 188-12. At this level there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 191-12 but again ruled quiet on renewed long liquidation with Broach A./M. quoted at Rs. 191.

Business in Broach J./A. delivery will commence from Monday the 4th April and longs are unable to keep their business open as there is no facility to transfer and they are afraid of some tenders on the first tender day. Most of the weak long interest is liquidated and on the balance the market is short. Bears can easily wait for several weeks, and they hope to transfer their unprotected short interest to J./A. delivery when business begin sat a fairly good premium which will cover all cost of carrying cotton.

Reports from interior market are discouraging. Exporters are doing nothing while some of the mills are buying small quantities. However, it is understood that representatives of exporters are keenly watching arrivals in the interior cotton centers with a view to buy against their commitments. Thus there exists good potential demand which is expected to save cotton prices from any important decline.

Later on there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At 3-15 p.m. Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 191-8.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 30

Silver Market was rather steady to-day with slight improvement in business. Prices show a rise of about annas four over previous close. There is no business in Gold and prices are nominally quoted at Rs. 26-15-0. Quotations at 2-30 p. m. were as under:—

Bar Silver Ready	54	9	0
Fagan Delivery	54	10	0
Chaitra Delivery	54	14	0
Bar Gold Ready	26	15	0
Sovereigns	16	12	0
National Bank Bar	26	14	6

Latest Liverpool Quotations

MAY.

Liverpool, March 30.

Previous Close	4.45
To-day's Expectation	4.45
To-day's Opening	4.59
Difference	+14
Broach A./M.	Rs. 192/8

DEST MAP FOUND

RIED 4,000 YEARS

s And Rivers Marked

oldest map in the world, more than 4,000 years ago, ay tablet 3 by 2 5/8 inches unique find of excavators Semitic and Fogg Museums vard University, under the on of R. F. S. Starr, Fellow Fogg Art Museum, at the ancient Nuzi, in Iraq, 200 north of Babylon.

tablet is so small that it e held in the hollow of the and the point at which it ound is more than twenty underground, so that only nerest chance revealed the o the world.

er ancient maps have come the same region, but none a site as old as Ga-sur, the underneath Nuzi, which is by archaeologists as 2500

Nippur was found a plan of emple and part of the city, date approximately 2000 B.C. the knees of the statue of a the Builder appears a house mple plan of about the same 2000 B.C., and from Assur comes what is probably the famous early map, the "As- n map of the world," dated B.C.

HELL OF CLAY BAKED OFF

he map found at Nuzi was al- t undistinguishable from the fill which surrounded it. Five ks of careful drying and final- baking at a high temperature e required before the surround- clay could be removed and the wing deciphered.

three of the four points of the mpass are marked on the bor- s of the map in the ancient mbols of the people who preced- the builders of the Nuzi tem- . According to authorities on e Sumerian and Akkarian lan- ages, it is apparently a map of 3 gan of garden land, belonging Azala, or Shat-Azala, who clear- must have been a man of alth.

Place names appear on the blet, and a river runs from north south, dividing into three reams at the foot of the map ountains flank the river valley on st and west. These are drawn the characteristic Babylonian yle of many centuries later.

FORTRESS IS DESIGNATED

The locality in which Shat- zala's land was found is not early known, so much has the ce of the territory surrounding uzi changed in more than 4,000 ars. One place name can be d as the "fortress of Ib-la."

The site of the excavation here the map was found is near e "Eternal Flames" which the tives believe to be the site of e original Fiery Furnace of e Bible and Koran. These mes, burning uninterruptedly, e fed by sulphur dioxide gas es- ping from subterranean pockets uzi is eight miles from Kirkuk d 120 miles southeast of the site Nineveh.

On this mound, the Nuzi level presents a culture existing about 00 B.C. The work of the ex- on has been devoted for years to clearing the mound this level. In the last season a nding pit was put through the ound to a level below that of uzi and from it came over 200 scribed tablets, among which s the map of Shat-Azala's ate. The tablets are occasion- y in the Akkadian language, t most frequently in Sumerian. rom these tablets come not ly a great wealth of new ma- rial, linguistically, historically d geographically important, but o the discovery of the name of e city preceding Nuzi, Ga-sur.

BENGAL CHEMICAL'S
ASVAN
for brain fatigue, weakness due to old age and general debility.
GOOD FOR DIGESTION.
RODOFEN
Indian Tooth Paste
Keeps the teeth clean and gums healthy.
Available from all leading Chemists and Stores.

TIMELESS CHINA

Glory Of Her Classical Literature

Dr. Kiang Kang-Hu, Professor of Oriental Languages at McGill University, has urged learning Chinese, since one who cannot read its literature can "never really understand the civilization of China." He contends that the language is not difficult, since it has "no alphabet, no grammar and no punctuation." On the other hand, the traditional written language is beyond the common man, and composition in it is very complicated.

There are three divisions of the ancient literature. The first is the "loose sentence" literature in which the writer may use any style he likes without particular pattern and with sentences of any length, "the writing being used as a means to an end and not an end in itself." The second is the "parallel," in which, while there is no limit as to length of the composition, the sentences must be balanced and paired, not only in "tones" but in the nature of the word and in the part of speech.

For example, if the first word in the first sentence is "red," the first word in the second must be of that colour also. If the second word is an adjective or the name of an animal, the second word in the second sentence must also be an adjective or an animal.

POETRY.

The third division consists of poetry, but of two kinds, ancient and modern ("modern" meaning since the sixth century B.C.), the ancient being the freer. In the latter the poem must have only a certain number of words in a line and every line the same number. Moreover, no word may be repeated, though the poem contain many thousand lines, and the same rhyme must be used throughout.

It is surprising says the "New York Times," that centuries should have passed since Wang Chieh in A.D. 868 made the first printed book before a written language had been evolved in which the spoken word of the day is transmuted into the written; for till lately the written and the spoken were two different types of language, though they may have been originally one. But how accustomed the Chinese mind is to think in centuries and ages is illustrated by Dr. Kiang's reference to the "mutability" of the spoken language. If, as he suggests, the literature of the past were all translated into the present vernacular—a tremendous task—it would be necessary to "translate it all over again in 500 years."

A people whose classics have been for 2,500 years confined to thirteen compositions created before the sixth century B.C., and whose learned concern is about conditions five centuries hence must look with some disdain upon those who think of time in terms of days and weeks, or months and years.

"KRUEGER MILLIONS"

Boer War Yarn Is Exploded

Another legend of hidden treasure has gone the way of most of the stories of buried fortunes and pirate gold. The latest such glamourous tale to prove mythical is younger than most of its brethren, dating back only to the closing days of the Boer War and having to do with the supposed "Kruger millions."

For thirty years the story has persisted that Oom Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic, hid a large sum during the war. Many have hunted the treasure in vain. But according to Dr. Gustav Preller, now a newspaper editor in the Cape Colony, there were no millions to hide. Dr. Preller, who was an officer in the Boer Army and held an important clerical position in the republic, declares that at the time of the surrender of Pretoria the treasury held only £750,000, all of which has been accounted for. Most of this sum went to pay the providers of supplies for the various Boer commandos; some of the gold went to Germany to be minted and in the form of coin to find its way back to the treasury. At any rate, Dr. Preller asserts, there was none left for burial.

TREKKING AND FIGHTING.

Kruger was one of the romantic figures of South Africa, his life from boyhood up being one of adventure. Brought up on the borderland between civilisation and barbarism, constantly trekking, fighting and hunting, his education was necessarily of the most primitive character. When Oom Paul—his real name was Stephanus Johnnes Paulus—was 14 his family settled north of the Vaal and were among the founders of the Transvaal State. At 17 he was an assistant field cornet and at 27 he held a command in an expedition against the Bechuana chief Sechele. From then on, while not fighting natives, he was engaged in long hunting expeditions.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Manchester City Beat Birmingham

LONDON, March 29.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Manchester City 5.

Huddersfield 4, Liverpool 3.

Leicester 4, Newcastle 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 2, Wolverhampton 1.

Leeds 1, Bradford City 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Northampton 3, Coventry 2.

Luton 7, Norwich 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Walsall 4, Halifax 2.

RUGGER IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 29.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford 8, Wakefield 8.

Bramley 35, Hull 11.

Castleford 5, Huddersfield 13.

Dewsbury 26, Wigan Highfield 7.

Halifax 3, St. Helens 13.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION

The following are the results of the principal Rugby matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Cardiff 3, Coventry 8.

Newport 6, Barbarians 9.

Bath 11, Leicester 9.—Reuter's Special.

New Judge For Allahabad

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

A communique says: His Majesty King Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhury Niamatullah, at present Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, to be permanent judge of that Court in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice G. P. Boys, Barrister-at-law, retiring on 9th August, 1932.—A. P.

PHAR LAP TO RACE IN ENGLAND

Donoghue On Australia's Wonder Horse

Phar Lap, the Australian wonder horse which has already won more than £56,000 in stake money, may race in England this year. And "Steve" Donoghue may ride him.

Donoghue who has just returned from the United States, said to a Daily Mail reporter: "I flew specially from Los Angeles to San Francisco to see him.

"It was only a week after he had landed there from Australia, but I found him in splendid condition. After I had made friends with him he was walked round for my inspection.

"I was immensely struck with his action, with the length of his stride and easy pace. He is a horse of tremendous driving power, with powerful-looking hind legs and quarters. He carries himself magnificently.

"Mr. Davis, his owner, is very keen to give his horse a chance of showing his mettle in England, and hopes that Phar Lap will reach here in August. I have been asked to make inquiries about entering the horse for important races, and I think he might run very successfully in the Cambridgeshire and the Cesarewitch. I have every hope of riding him in these races."

TEST CRICKETER IN SMASH

E. P. Nupen, the South African Test cricketer, broke his nose in a motoring accident when his car skidded and collided with a tree says a Johannesburg message.

Nupen was flung against the wind-screen which was shattered.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND

Bramley Trounce Hull

(COPYRIGHT.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Bradford 8, Wakefield 8.

Bramley 35, Hull 11.

Castleford 5, Huddersfield 13.

Dewsbury 26, Wigan Highfield 7.

Halifax 3, St. Helens 13.—Reuter.

BRITISH TENNIS TOURISTS

Perry Displays Fine Form In Jamaica

Hopes run high that Great Britain will this year regain some of the lawn tennis laurels that have so long eluded her.

The team that went on tour in the West Indies—F. J. Perry, G. P. Hughes, H. G. N. Lee, H. K. Lester, Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall, and Miss Betty Nuthall—contained the pick of our present-day talent.

In an interesting message below, Mr. J. W. Gilbert, who managed the tour, gives his impressions of the form of the players in Jamaica for "Daily Herald" readers:

Our team carried all before it—beating both Jamaica and Canada in every one of its series of ten matches, as well as winning all the finals in the open events.

PERRY'S SPEED.

All matches were played on beautiful grass courts—very true and very fast. Perry's speed of strike and wonderful overhead work were, therefore, seen to create advantage and were the admiration of the large gathering which attended daily.

His clear-cut victory over Hughes was well merited. While admitting that the loser was not quite up to his usual form and that he does not play so well on grass as on hard courts, nevertheless it was doubtful whether he could have taken a set against such good all-round play as Perry produced.

Perry's fine form and the speed of Betty Nuthall's ground strokes were the two redeeming features of the tournament. Miss Nuthall was seeing the ball very well, hitting on both wings with rare pace and excellent judgment.

She lost to Mrs. Whittingstall by default, when the score stood at set all. The heat was affecting both girls. Miss Nuthall particularly. So much so that it was deemed unwise to let her continue, although she wished to do so.

Mrs. Whittingstall's beautiful stroke play was not seen to the best advantage in this match, but in an earlier round against Miss Wade, of Canada, she was devastating. The fast, true surface suited her polished strokes admirably and her service was functioning splendidly.

HUGHES' ACCIDENT.

Unfortunately the mixed doubles final was also marred by a minor accident to Hughes. In running back at great speed to take a deep lob he crashed into the wire netting rather heavily and was unable to continue.

In the men's doubles final Hughes was seen to great advantage when playing with Perry against Lee and Lester. His tactics were very sound, and he did not spare himself.

The women's doubles final provided a run-away victory for the two English stars. Their much greater skill and pace, finer understanding and better positional play was so obvious as to make the match appear very one-sided.

Summing up, it would be erroneous to say that the matches provided any real test as to the form of the English player for the coming season, beyond what I have already said concerning Miss Nuthall and Perry. Lee was not at his best and Lester was very ragged in patches.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN ACTOR

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The death has occurred of the well-known actor, Norman Mckinnel.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Manchester City's Fine Away Win

LONDON, Mar. 29.
(Special Cable.)

Following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day.—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Manchester City 1.

Huddersfield 4, Liverpool 3.

Leicester 4, Newcastle 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 2, Wolverhampton 1.

Leeds 1, Bradford City 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Northampton 3, Coventry 2.

Luton 7, Norwich 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Walsall 4, Halifax 2.

—Reuter.

Cosmopolitan Easter Sports

(From A Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, Monday.

Under the auspices of the Pandy Cosmopolitan Club, Easter Sports were held at Pandy, Bassein. Dr. V. A. M. Pereira presided. There was a large gathering of Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians. After the sports, prizes were distributed; out of 16 prizes twelve were carried away by Christian boys and girls, three by Mahomedans and one by a Hindu boy. The president said that this was the first occasion of the kind where Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians all joined hands. [illegible] also spoke on the advantages of unity.

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY
BY PURCHASING
ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS
FROM-
SWADESHI
MARKET
THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION
OF
ALL SWADESHI ARTICLES
AT KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY EVENING FIRST EDITION

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all.
J9

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
J10

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH ,30, 1932

Dollar Rallies: Sterling Falls

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO BALANCE BUDGET

Dramatic Appeal in U. S. Legislature

NEW TAXATION MEASURE

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A dramatic appeal for balancing the budget was made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives when the Ways and Means Committee submitted a Bill providing for taxes on stock and sales of motor cars and luxuries, and on theatres, increase in postage and extension of sur-tax on incomes with the object of raising 1261 million dollars to meet the deficit.

FALL IN STERLING.

The strenuous efforts made at Washington to balance the budget were reflected to-day in the rally of United States Government Securities and subsidence of European selling of dollars in the New York money market with the result that the sterling fell from 3.81-1/2 to 3.77-5/8.—Reuter.

HOARDS OF GOLD

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I can see no reason why America should go off the Gold Standard at the present moment," said the American Trade Commissioner to a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter, who asked him whether the United States would continue to maintain the Gold Standard, and whether there was any truth in the fears entertained in financial circles, as mentioned in a Press Cable published yesterday.

"I have had no official information on the subject," he added, "but judging from the financial position of the United States, I believe, such a serious thing is not likely to happen in the immediate future. There is plenty of gold in the United States and there seems to be no reason why she should abandon the Gold Standard."

The financial crisis in the United States, according to the Trade Commissioner, was due to the rejection by Congress of the taxation bill which Government intended to pass in order to meet a heavy deficit in the next year's budget. The tax sought to be levied was 2-1/2 per cent. on all sales which was opposed by the manufacturers. He had received no information as to the future plans of his Government for balancing the budget. They might have to resort to borrowing for the purpose, which, he understood, was not generally considered as "sound economics" by a good many people.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"The present is only a passing tension, and the sound financial instinct of America will, no doubt, soon find out ways and means to meet the situation," declared a financier who is in constant touch with the American market.

"It is very improbable," he continued, "that as a result of the refusal of Congress to cover the deficit, as suggested by the Administration, that America will be forced to go off the Gold Standard. With the immense gold hoardings at her disposal, the United States, I think, can very well afford to part with even 1,000 million dollars of gold, and will yet continue to be on the gold basis, quite comfortably. It must not be forgotten, at the same time, that the world has very little capacity to draw this quantity of gold from America under the present conditions."

GOLD PRICE DROPS

London Metal Market Decline

LONDON, March 29.

On the metal exchange there was a fall of £8-6-3 in the price of tin to £118-3-9 per ton which is the lowest touched since last September 1931.

The quotation for copper weakened by 17s. 6d. to £31-18-1/2.

The price of gold declined by 3s. 3d. to 108s. 11d.—B.O.W.

A Clean Balance Sheet

BRITISH BUDGET SOLVENCY

LONDON, March 29.

It is now certain that there will be a small surplus in the national accounts when they close on March 31. Britain will thus be one of the few countries in the world able to boast that in the past year it paid its way.

The hero of the occasion is undoubtedly the income-tax payer, who not only paid up, but paid up promptly. His grim sacrifice saved the whole situation.

Since December 31st, he has parted with over £200,000,000 to the collectors.

The revised Treasury estimate of £272,000,000 has already been exceeded and the actual yield may now reach £290,000,000. Anyhow it will be the biggest since 1922-'23 when the rate was also five shillings in the pound.

SUR-TAX.

There is also every indication that the sur-tax taxation payable by the people with incomes exceeding £2000 will be more than £73,000,000 estimated by the ex-Chancellor, Lord Snowden.

The reason for the anticipated substantial fall in the estate duties is the abnormally low rate of mortality among millionaires.

Summed up, next Thursday's figures will show the new taxes have been more productive than the Treasury had anticipated and the economies have been more effective than expected.—Reuter.

Among the burning buildings of Chapei, where the In a quarter of Shanghai devasta ted by fires caused by bombs from Chief fighting occurred at Shanghai: Japanese marines Japanese aeroplanes: a street of blackened ruins in Chapei with advancing at the double in answer to an emergency call. two men of the Japanese forces on guard.

RECTOR'S TRIAL

CHARGES OF IMMORAL CONDUCT

LONDOS, March 29.

Astonishing allegations of systematic immoral behaviour in London were made against the Rev. Harold Francis Davidson, 60 year old Rector of Stiffkey, Norfolk, when he appeared before the Norwich Diocesan Consistory Court at Church House, Westminster.

The charges brought against the Rector by the Bishop of Norwich were:

(1) That he had been guilty of immoral conduct with Rosie Ellis and Barbara Harris, who were afterwards alleged to have been employed as unpaid domestic servants in his house.

(2) That he had been guilty of making improper suggestion to Miss Lyons, a waitress;

(3) That he had embraced a young woman in a public room in a restaurant at Bloomsbury, and

(4) That he had been guilty of immoral habits foor five years in which period he was habitually associated with loose women for immoral purposes.—

World's Richest Race Won By Phar Lap

("Chronicle" Special.)

MEXICO, Mar. 23.

Phar Lap, Australia's wonder horse, won the Aqua Caliente Handicap, the world's richest race to-day.

Largo crowds gave the winner an enthusiastic reception when he returned to the saddling enclosure. Phar Lap now holds the record as the greatest stake winner amongst race horses.

Elliot, the Australian jockey rode Phar Lap. Many famous American horses competed in the race, but could make no impression on the Australian champion, who carried top weight.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ATTACKED

Muslims Demand Representation

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Affairs of Calcutta University were criticised during a discussion of a cut motion introduced by Mr Tamizuddin Khan urging amendment of the University Act to give adequate representation to Moslems under the administration of the university. On the assurance of the Education Minister that most of the evils complained of would be remedied when the University gave effect to the reforms outlined in the Reorganisation Committee's report the motion was withdrawn.

Minister B. P. Singh Roy's demand for Rs. 43,49,000 fo "Medical" in connection with larger hospital accommodation was being discussed when the House adjourned.—A. P.

Is Trade Affected By New Laws?

"AT YOUR OWN PERIL"

MERCHANTS CANNOT ATTEND MEETINGS

LEGAL OPINION ON POLICE ORDER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Eleven prominent members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have ceased to attend or take any part in the committee meetings, on the ground that the order served on them by the Police Commissioner of Bombay on March 6 prevents them from doing so.

The order of the Police Commissioner asked them to abstain from "participating in convening, holding or attending any meeting at which the lawful acts of orders of Government are to be protested against, condemned or disproved."

"You will do so at your own peril!" This is the expert legal opinion given to these members regarding the interpretation of the order. Answering the question as to the definite act or acts which they were prohibited from doing under the said order, the legal authorities say:

TOO WIDE

"Whether in view of the terms of the said order you are ordered to abstain from attending in future the meetings of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber at which discussion on the budget or other acts or orders of the Government may take place, we are of the opinion that the words "or other acts or orders of Government" are too wide and vague for definite answer.

"The order made by the Commissioner of Police no doubt, is very wide but it is covered by the provisions of the Ordinance and in our opinion it is unambiguous in its terms. Therefore if you either convene or attend a meeting wherein acts or orders done or promulgated by Government for the preservation and maintenance of law and order are to be protested against, or condemned or disproved, or otherwise discussed as stated in the Commissioner's order, you will do so at your peril."

STORMY MEETING.

Exciting and stormy proceedings are prophesied at the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber to be held in the middle of April when some of the members contemplate raising a discussion as to whether the committee was right in dealing with important matters in the absence of these eleven members including Mr. Manu Subedar, the vice president of the chamber who have been prevented from attending the committee meetings.

REIGN OF LAW

GOVERNOR DEFENDS ORDINANCES

INDIAN TRADE VIEW CRITICISED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay replying to the address presented to him at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce welcomed the opportunity for a mutual exchange of views upon topics which had been giving them all much anxious thought. He said:—

OUR CLEAR DUTY.

This Chamber does not, I am glad to think, produce the type of critic who imputes to the repression of Government all the present ills from which business in this city is suffering. But there is one thing which I would say about all such allegations; if the suggestion is that Government should allow civil disobedience to have its way in order that trade might go on to the extent permitted by the Congress, then I would say that the maintenance of the reign of law and of the authority of Government must come before all other considerations. It is the clear duty of the Government to repress that which is a danger to the body politic and any Government which failed to do so, for fear of any possible consequences to trade, would have done a disservice in the long run to the commercial prosperity of the country.

I say it with confidence, that from the beginning of this movement no one has been repressed in doing anything which he had any right to do as a peaceable citizen. It has to be realised, moreover, that the Congress policy, though non-violent in theory, is by no means so in practice. Intimidation and blackmail have been unscrupulously used to prevent the resumption of trade. This has been enforced by the employment of hirelings to cause disturbances in the trading areas, and the cowardly weapon of social boycott has been freely resorted to for the same purpose.

THE REAL REMEDIES.

While we have dealt firmly with these outbreaks of lawlessness, and done our best to protect from bullying and coercion merchants who were anxious to carry on in peace their lawful occupations, we have endeavoured to keep in sight the real remedies, namely, the early introduction of the Reformed Constitution and the restoration of our finances. On the subject of retrenchment, I will speak in detail in replying to your interesting and constructive suggestions on the subject.

MOLLISON WORRIED

Wants Suitable Clothes After Great Flight!.

CAPE TOWN, March 29.

The physical fitness of the pilot, the most suitable aeroplane, and the best and most logical route are the "essentials for the success of a long-distance flight" given by Airman Mollison in an interview to Reuter.

He said that apart from two hours' sleep in Columb Bechar he did not shut his eyes during the whole of the flight. "The route I chose avoided the mountain ranges and followed the coast line latterly These were two advantages. On the other hand crossing the Sahara provided 2,000 miles of featureless waste."

Mollison's only worry at present is to secure clothes in which to appear respectably dressed in Cape Town. He is considering a leisurely return by the All-Red route.

MALAVIYA'S MISSION TO DELHI

Effort To Solve Hindu-Muslim Problem

DELHI, March 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's visit to Delhi on the eve of the Hindu Conference on March 31 is believed to be almost wholly connected with an effort to consider the Hindu-Muslim problem.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru contradicts the newspaper reports about his having been concerned in any peace negotiations.—A.P.

"MAHOMEDAN GROUP"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that there is a move on the part of the Mahomedan members of the newly elected Bombay Municipal Corporation to form a party of their own, to be known as the "Mahomedan Group", and that it will begin to function from April 7, when the Corporation will meet for the first time.

In all probability, Mr. Hoosein-bhoy A. Lalji, ex-President of the Corporation, will be the leader of the group.

The approximate number of Mahomedan members of the new Corporation is 28.

MULJI JETHA MARKET DEADLOCK

A conference of the Bombay Mill owners' representatives and their selling agents having their shops in the Mulji Jetha Market was held to-day to discuss the question of re-opening the market.

A Sub-Committee of the Selling Agents was appointed by the Conference to consider this question of re-opening the market in consultation with the millowners.

(See the "Final Edition" for a full Report of the Proceedings).

POLICE FIRE IN MADRAS DISTRICT

Five Injured

SEQUEL TO CATTLE DISPUTE

MADRAS, Mach 29.

A Nellore message reports a clash, which occurred on Sunday, between the servants of the Venkatagiri Estate and police constables on the one hand and the villagers of Ramarajupalli on the other.

It appears that the estate servants took some constables to assist them in impounding cattle trespassing into their lands.

An altercation ensued between them and the villagers. The police, it is said, fired two buck shots into the air. One constable was hit by a stone, while four villagers are reported to have received injuries.

LOTHIAN WATCHES

Depressed Classes Demonstration In Delhi City

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Depressed Classes Association, of Delhi, held a demonstration this afternoon in the vicinity of the Council House in New Delhi, and this was watched by Lord Lothian, the members of his secretariat and many others.

The demonstrators carried flags with inscriptions expressing their belief in joint electorates and expressing support for the Moonje-Rajah Pact and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar. They halted for nearly half an hour opposite the office of the Franchise Committee before they proceeded.

TOUR OF N. W. F.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Lothian Committee leaves to-morrow for Lahore from where they proceed to Peshawar on the evening of April 5. They leave Peshawar on April 9 and reach Simla on April 11. As at present arranged the Parliamentary members of the Committee are likely to leave Simla for England about April 21.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR KREUGER FIRMS?

Renewal Of Moratorium Not Enough

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

The probability of Government placing funds at the disposal of Kreuger concerns requiring them during the next quarter, is forecasted by the newspaper "Aftobladet".

It now appears that the expected prolongation of the moratorium granted to the Kreuger and Toll Company will be insufficient to enable a provisional settlement of the company's affairs to be made, according to the Government organ. "Svenska Morgen Bladet".

It thinks that further measures are also desirable for the purpose not only of protecting Swedish bonds but also the shares of other Kreuger concerns against excessive realisation.—

GOVERNMENT BILL

LATER.

Government in co-operation with leading members of Parliament, is formulating a plan to support the credit of the most vulnerable institutions under the present conditions. Government will present a bill on the subject after the Easter recess. The measure will also indirectly tend to support certain branches of national economy which are exposed to risk.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Bldg., Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay.